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From the Aldine.

THE BOBOLINK.

Once on a golden afternoon,
With radiant faces and hearts in June,
Two fond lovers in dreaming mood
Threaded a rural solitude;
Wholly happy, they only knew
That the earth was bright and the sky was blue,
That light and beauty and joy and song
Charmed the way as they passed along.
The air was fragrant with woodland scents,
The squirrel frisked on the roadside fence,
And hovering near them. "Chee, chee, chink!"
Queried the curious bobolink,
Pausing and peering with sidelong head,
As saucily questioning all they said;
While the ox-eye danced on its slender stem,
And all glad nature rejoiced with them.

Over the odorous fields were strewn
Wilting winrows of grass new mown,
And rosy billows of clover bloom
Surged in the sunshine and breathed perfume.
Swinging low on a slender limb,
The sparrow warbled his wedding hymn,
And balancing on a blackberry brier,
The bobolink sang with his heart on fire—
"Chink! If you wish to kiss her, do!
Do it, do it! You coward, you!
Kiss her! kiss, kiss her! Who will see?
Only we three! we three! we three!"

Under garlands of drooping vines,
Through a dim vista of sweet breached pines,
Past wide meadow-fields lately mowed,
Wandered the indolent country road;
The lovers followed it, listening still,
And loitering slowly, as lovers will;
Entered a gray-roofed bridge that lay
Dusk and cool, in their pleasant way.
Under its arch a smooth, brown stream,
Silently glided with glint and gleam,
Shaded by graceful elms that spread
Their verduous canopy overhead—
The stream so narrow, the boughs so wide,
They met and mingled across the tide.
Alders loved it and seemed to keep
Patient watch as it lay asleep,
Mirroring clearly the trees and sky,
And the flitting form of the dragon-fly—
Save where the swift-winged swallow played
In and out in the sun and shade.
And darting and circling in merry chase,
Dipped and dimpled its clear, dark face.

Fluttering lightly from brink to brink,
Followed the garrulous bobolink;
Rallying loudly, with mirthful din,
The pair who lingered unseen within,
And when from the friendly bridge at last
Into the road beyond they passed,
Again beside them the tempter went,
Keeping the thread of his argument—
"Kiss her! kiss her! chink-a-chee chee!
I'll not mention it! Don't mind me!
I'll be sentinel—I can see
All around from this tall birch tree!"
But ah! they noted—nor deemed it strange—
In his rollicking chorus a trifling change—
"Do it! do it!" with a might and main
Warbled the tell-tale, "do it again!"

Aunt Magruder's Management.

(By Harriet Prescott Spofford.)

Miss Ponsonby had plenty of time, and as she used to say, that was about all she did have. She lived with her sister and her sister's husband, who, finding their own tussle with the world no easy matter, were so much occupied with themselves as to have very little attention to bestow on Miss Ponsonby's matters; and consequently, Miss Ponsonby, whose income was the very smallest income that any one ever had, found it difficult, not to say impossible, to make both ends meet. Probably her sister and her brother-in-law felt they did a great deal in giving Miss Ponsonby a home, though, certainly, in her attention to the details of that home, her care of parlor, and plants, and table, and children, Miss Ponsonby might have been entitled to wages; but her sister's face would have been a study if anybody had proposed such a thing. So, when shoes were shabby, nobody dreamed of renewing them; and, when pipings of her dress were worn, it was understood that Sarah "would manage somehow;" and if she couldn't as sister Jane remarked in her conjugal confidence, she would be only the sooner induced to put an end to her difficulties by marrying old Mr. Ellenbrod and bring that cool million into the family—the only million that had ever come near enough to that family to be seen.

Sometimes Sister Jane gave Miss Ponsonby a spray of flowers or a feather that she was tired of, and at Christmasses she gave her a pocket handkerchief; but for the rest, she had to turn, and twist, and dye, and make over. "She has nothing else to do with her time," said Sister Jane, which was just so far true that when Sister Jane, always an invalid, *di grazia*, except when any pleasure was on the wind, lay on her sofa reading a novel, Miss Ponsonby was washing the children's faces, or hearing their lessons, or composing their quarrels, or filling the vases, or attending to the casters. Still Miss Ponsonby herself said she had no end of time.

"No end of time!" said little Aunt Magruder, who had lately come for her annual visit of a month at the house—a visit in which she scrupulously paid her board. "My dear, that is just grazing the edge of profanity—anybody'd suppose you never meant to die."

"I never mean to say die," answered Miss Ponsonby; and she tilted her old aunt's face back by the chin to kiss her mouth that had known no sweeter kisses for many years.

"You poor child," said Aunt Magruder, composing her cap, "If I had a fortune you should have it. I don't see how it happens that all the Ponsonbys, far and near, are—well—are poor. A man who is prosperous has only to marry into our family to have everything go by sixes and sevens."

"I know," said Miss Ponsonby, quietly. "It is because we are a set of idiots."

"Idiots!" said Aunt Magruder, bridling.

"Yes, indeed. We are always maintaining our dignity—instead of letting our dignity maintain us," she said, boldly.

"Well, really, my dear, I don't see that."

"I will show you. I could make a very nice addition to my yearly two and threepence if I could go out to the music scholars I could have; but Sister Jane had a hysteric at the idea of my being seen by the neighbors to go out to a regular occupation every morning. Then I could earn for myself at least a couple of new suits every year by doing embroidery for Madame de Styles; but Sister Jane was very angry when I proposed it, and said if such a necessity got wind it would ruin James' business. And when I spoke of taking in fine sewing, she said I could only get it from our friends and acquaintances, and she would rather go without forever than have that; but the trouble is, you see, it isn't Sister Jane that has to go without."

"Not she!"

"But she says that so long as James gives me a home I've no right to turn his house into a workshop; Sister Jane talks very plainly. I'm sure I don't know what to do. I only know there's one thing I won't do."

"Pride is like rust, it eats up the iron that does nothing, our old pastor used to say. I remember he told me once that the idler should blush at his uselessness in the world, and that the producer—that is anybody who works—is the only one who has a right to hold his head up; and I shouldn't be a bit surprised if he were squinting at the Ponsonby pride."

"Well, I suppose it's in us, though want and trial have left only the inextinguishable spark in me. I suppose it's Ponsonby pride that makes me want a new dress for the Breuner christening party. For I must go, but then the fact is I can't go anywhere if I don't have one, for I haven't anything literally so nice as an alpaca, and it's going to be a dressy thing."

"Bless me, I thought everybody had a best dress always!"

"I haven't. Every dress I have in the world is made by putting together the remnants of a couple of Sister Jane's, after she has taken every bit of wear out of them that she can get. My best would do for a traveling dress possibly, nothing more. And I never take journeys."

"But can't you borrow one of Jane's for the occasion? My child, I'm a famous manager."

"Oh, Aunt Magruder! Can I borrow the hangings of the tabernacle? Which one would you borrow? The gray silk she is going to wear herself. Do you suppose she would lend her sacred wedding dress, that she had dyed? And as for her brown satin, wouldn't she say it was unsuitable for an unmarried person? though, goodness knows, I'm getting along. And if I spoke of borrowing her black silk, she would never have another day's peace with it, for fear I should speak of borrowing it again. And, besides, she would tell me everybody would recognize it, and it would hurt James' business."

"But you have some money of your own?"

"Oh, yes. Just $50 a year; and out of that I have to buy under-clothing, cuffs, collars, gloves, shoes, outside clothing, thread and needles, and a ten cent piece into the monthly collection for the poor; it would hurt James' reputation to have the plate seen to pass our pew; and sister Jane doesn't often go to church, you know."

"Well, I declare!" said Aunt Magruder, snapping her little black eyes.

"And just now—I don't dare to tell Jane—I shall have to pinch beyond all previous pinching; for, you see, the Breuners would name their baby for me."

"I'm glad they did."

"Oh, I begged them not to do so. I told them Sarah was a dreadful name."

"Many thanks, as it's mine."

"But, you understand. I knew immediately what it would involve me in. But do it they would, and so I had to get a cup."

"Of course."

"Jane pooh-hoed the idea, and said it was the greatest piece of absurd extravagance she ever heard of, and exactly like me. But I couldn't have a dear little child named for me without giving it a name cup."

"Ponsonby pride, my dear," said Aunt Magruder, with a chuckle.

"Well, now, Aunt Magruder, could you?"

"No, indeed! I'd give it a cup if I had to sell my gown."

"Mercy. Nobody'd buy any gown of mine," said Miss Ponsonby, laughing. "So I went down to the trustee for my little $50, and asked him if he could let me have half of it in advance, and he said of course he could; and so I shall squeeze through the year somehow. But I've sent the prettiest little cup to Miss Sarah Ponsonby Breuner—a lily in its stem, all dew and glitter of frosted silver outside and all yellow gold inside—and Jane may help it."

"I'm glad you did," said imprudent Aunt Magruder. "We'll manage without it. And I don't suppose $25 would have made a suitable gown, anyway."

"No, nor less than five times as much."

"Well, you can urge a headache or a cold—you see now I'm a real manager—or one of the children will have pricked a finger or bumped a forehead, and Jane'll be in a tantrum."

"But to tell the truth, I want to go, Aunt Magruder."

"Oh, you do, do you?"

"Why, yes. It would be Hamlet with the Prince left out for the godmother not to be there."

"But godmothers are frequently represented by proxy. I was when you were christened."

"But that's different."

"Yes, that was I, and this is you," said the old aunt, with another gay chuckle.

"Oh, no; I mean—"

"You mean you want to go. You're young—that is, you're not thirty—and you're pretty. Yes, you're very pretty. Sarah Ponsonby, with your soft, rich skin, so dark and clear, and your great brown eyes, and your crown of black hair. Yes, you're as handsome as any Roman girl, and I suppose you know it."

"Aunt Magruder!"

"And if I could dress you in a silk the color of a damson with the bloom on, with black lace and carved onyx, I'd do it."

"Oh, how you are making me blush, Aunt," she cried, laughing again. "It's so long since anybody but old Mr. Ellenbrod has flattered me that I don't know how to take it."

"It's a great shame!" exclaimed Aunt Magruder. "And if Jane had a particle of sense and wasn't as selfish as a crab, she'd attend to your appearance, and to getting you well settled in the world."

"Oh, she couldn't. You know—you know—that is—I mean it isn't likely I shall ever marry."

"Hoity-toity! Why not, I should like to know? Are you going to be a slave to Jane and her children for nothing, and find yourself, all your life?"

"Why, Aunt Magruder! I love the dear things."

"And what if you do? Is that going to hinder you from loving anybody else?"

"Aunt Magruder," began Miss Ponsonby; and the handsome color rushed up and suffused her cheek, till she had to hide her face. "Don't you know—didn't anybody never tell you—about Mr. Sternbergh?"

"No," said Aunt Magruder, emphatically. "Nobody ever told me a word about it; and I always thought it was an outrage, for I knew there was something to tell."

"So it was an outrage—on me. Do you know, Jane was so determined that I should marry Mr. Ellenbrod, and so convinced that Mr. Sternbergh's prospects were not brilliant, that she waylaid him—"

"Him? Whom?"

"Mr. Sternbergh. Waylaid him in the hall, and asked him to discontinue his visits."

"And did he?"

"He demanded to know if the request came from me, and that wicked woman said," cried Miss Ponsonby, half choked—"oh, do you believe?—that wicked woman said—she said it did! And he turned about and went out, and I've never seen him since. And oh, Aunt Margruder, I loved him as I did my life!" And the proud Miss Ponsonby, with her burning face hidden in her white hands, was crying bitterly

"There! there!" said Aunt Magruder, fluttering her work out of her lap, and going over to take her niece's head on her motherly breast—"that's nothing to cry for, that's easily made straight. Just let me know where he is, and I'll manage it. I'll go—"

"That's just what I couldn't do—till yesterday," sobbed Miss Ponsonby, "for I didn't know myself. He bade the Breuners and everybody good-bye—he was a great friend of Mr. Breuner's—and he went away. But of course, I never let his name pass my lips, and I didn't know anything about it all till two years afterward, when Jane told me in a tiff. And then it was too late to do anything but bear it," said poor Miss Ponsonby, with more tears, for now the flood-gates were open.

"And I suppose she thought you would be so indignant at his taking her word that you would smile on old Ellenbrod."

"He! he looks as if he had been rolled in his own gold-dust!"

"Well, and Mr. Sternbergh?"

"If anybody has heard of him in five years, nobody has dared to speak to me about it, not even the Breuners, who are so fond of me. And yesterday—I said I'd never seen him since. I meant till yesterday; for there he was in church. I didn't dare to look—I nearly died. I hurried home, and my heart has been beating like a tattoo ever since. Oh, in that single glance I saw him! And he looked so noble and brave, and beautiful!" she said, having thrown her old reserve to the winds

"My love," said little Aunt Magruder, with great dignity, "now leave all this to my management. I am a famous manager, as I told you. Sometimes I am diplomatic and sometimes straightforward, but I always manage. Now, I shall immediately go and see Mr. Sternbergh."

"Oh, no; never, never!"

"And why not, pray?"

"Oh, he had no business to doubt me," said Miss Ponsonby, looking up with the tears sparkling on her burning face.

"How could he help it," said the aunt, hotly, "when your own sister and guardian—a lady, supposed to be a woman of honor—gave him the message for you? How was he to know that Jane lied out of whole cloth? That would have been an outrage on you for him to imagine."

"You know Jane meant it for my good."

"Jane's a hussy!"

"But I wouldn't for all the kingdoms of the earth have him know my sister told a falsehood. Oh, how could she do it? I am sure she thought it would be better for me to be rich with Mr. Ellenbrod——"

"What has become of him?"

"Oh, he's about; it would take a cataclysm to dispose of him. I must have refused to marry him a dozen times. But he and Jane think they'll tire me out. I don't know; I've sometimes thought that Jane keeps me shabby on purpose, so that in sheer desperation, I may possibly say 'yes,' and so bring a million dollars into the family. And that's what she wants."

"I don't see how it's going to be of especial advantage to her."

"Why, Mr. Ellenbrod is generous, and he'll enlarge James' business; and now and then I fancy that there is a distinct understanding about it, and that they think that I am an unnatural sister."

"I shouldn't wonder. My dear, we must circumvent her. There is nothing I should like better," said the little lady, with dancing eyes. "We must get up a dress for that christening party. I suppose I know now why you want to go—he's to be there?"

"Oh, yes, of course. The Breuners think everything of him. And I—I want him to see his desertion didn't kill me," she cried, passionately, with the returning flush.

"My dear," said Aunt Magruder, "you want nothing of the kind! You want him to see you; to see you looking your best; to see that years have only enriched your beauty; to see that you still wear his engagement ring on your forefinger."

And with that Miss Ponsonby fell to kissing the ring on her forefinger, and to hugging her old Aunt Magruder as if, the talk being of godmothers, she were really a fairy godmother herself, who was only going to help her out of all her difficulties.

"There, there, Sarah Ponsonby, that will do," cried the elder party to all this effusion. "Now get out your material, and let us see what can be done."

"My material!" exclaimed Miss Ponsonby. "Why, I haven't such a thing. I've only a piece bag, with the remnants in it of the tags and rags and velvet gowns in which the beggars came to town, you know," she added, laughing.

"Well, let's have that." And her neice brought it out. "Merino," said Aunt Magruder, "full of moth holes; Jane's saving I suppose; cambric scraps, left from the children's tires; vests—what in the world are you doing with this army of old black velvet vests?"

"I make all my bonnets out of them. You know James doesn't wear any other sort of vest."

"Ha! let me see. Haven't you an old silk of any description?"

"Of no description. Only some old pieces that I've been keeping against the time when fashion changes so that little or nothing will make a gown—my old, old pink that I had dyed olive green to match that old cloak lining, almost black, you see, but not quite. I let it down and let it down till I couldn't any more; and there is a skirt to be sure, but so short it would only come to the knees."

"And you expect the fashions ever to change to dresses of that length? We might piece it up from the bottom."

"And leave a seam across the knees?"

"Hide the seam with trimming."

"I should like to know where I'm to get trimmings."

"Patience. There's your old cloak lining—the colors match? Let's see. Yes, very well. That will piece it up, I guess, with management, the required length. Full dress is this affair to be?"

"No, but brilliant street dress. It's in the afternoon, you see."

"All right; the thing is done. Don't you say a word to Jane. We'll just work by ourselves every moment we can get, and when it's time to go, go."

"I should like to know what you mean, Aunt Magruder."

"Just this, my dear. Here's the old olive green basque that is worn at the biases and at all the other seams and edges, and the buttons are gone, and the button-holes frayed out and the thing abandoned."

"I kept it for a pattern. It fitted so."

"Exactly. Now we'll take in the least, least atom, the seams we can't cover up; and we'll cover some big button moulds with scraps of the velvet vests, and work big new button-holes. That's practical, isn't it? Then we'll turn away the basque in the neck, and take the best lapels to be found among the velvet vests and pipe them with these scraps of black silks—here they are—and face the neck out with them. That's practical, and stylish too. And then we'll cut out any quantity of leaves, beech leaves, of graduated sizes, from the places in the vest they are the least worn, and pipe them, and carry them all round the basque, after we've piped that with some more scraps, and carry them over the shoulders, hiding all the seams we didn't stitch in; and we'll serve the sleeves the same way, and you'll have a——"

"A really supposed jacket! Oh, Aunt Magruder, you're a witch!"

"No my love. I'm a wise old woman, and a great manager. Now for the skirt—very scant in front and on the sides. You can cut enough for a sash you see, to drape under this little puff, and I'll fringe the ends, for I know how. Piece it up with the old cloak lining, well faced; cut out and pipe more leaves—these vests would make a forest of them—three rows all around the bottom of the skirt, growing smaller at the back, but hiding the join, and branching a little way in a point up the front. Do you see? Wont Jane open her eyes? She'll want it herself."

"It will be heavenly. But it will take an infinity of time."

"What extravagant language! And didn't you just say you had no end of time? Well, my time is practically as long. Milliner's stitch it can all be done with. I can see very well: I'll cut out the leaves, and help you needle for needle, and see you dressed for that christening as becomes your namesake."

"You are a fairy godmother!" You only wave your wand over an old rag-bag and off I go in a splendid disguise!" cried Miss Ponsonby. And nobody would have conjectured this brilliant, busy, laughing girl, gaily twisting her odds and ends about, to be the rather worn and weary woman of two hours ago, who was exhausting every contrivance in order to go as befitted her to the place where she was expected.

It was less than a week from that day that Miss Ponsonby stood before her glass arrayed in what was to all appearance as splendid a costume, after its own style, as ever came out of Paris.

"A very remarkable toilet, my love," said Aunt Magruder, with satisfaction. "And I'm so glad I never gave away my old cut jets before; they're nothing you know, but they lend it a sort of dark, rich splendor. Now, there's one thing more—your grandfather's little miniature in the pearls, it's an exquisite painting for so tiny a thing. I dare say Jane will grumble, but its, mine now and your right is as good as hers, and there it is—now it's yours. Hang it round your neck, and let it lie in the illusion there between the lapels. There, that's perfect!" said the little old lady, getting on tiptoe to kiss the warm red lips of the face that bent to meet her. "And I'm really glad that I consented to go with you, for I want to see the impression you make—and nobody minds a widow's bombazine," she added. "Now for Jane!" and she bristled to the battle as she went down.

But Miss Ponsonby was not so brave, for when, at the breakfast table, she had announced her intention of going to the christening party that day, and, in reply to Jane's querulous query as to what in the world she would wear had said she had contrived a very pretty dress, and would exhibit it before she went. Jane had cut her to the quick with a look like a pair of daggers, and had declared that she was a forward piece to be dressing herself out to attract admiration, and that she was taking the bread out of her children's mouths to accomplish her own selfish wishes. So, their hearts sinking a little in spite of themselves, they went down, only to find that Mrs. Jane had, in a dudgeon, taken herself and her husband and the elder children away to the christening party before them; whereon they hurried off by themselves as gayly as two girls on a forbidden lark.

Certainly if old Aunt Magruder had been a Duchess she could not have entered the room, having disposed of her wraps, with a prouder air than she did with her niece by her side that day; but then she was a Ponsonby, and there is no doubt that Aunt Magruder thought that quite as good a thing to be as a Duchess. Aunt Magruder was conducted by the cordial host to a seat of honor; but as the company, who were all old friends, were just assembling, Miss Ponsonby, by virtue of her godmothership, and before the great guest of the day—that is, the baby—was brought in, and before she had time to see who was there and who wasn't there, was beckoned to Mrs. Breuner's side to assist in receiving; and the half hour was a busy one. She was a splendid accession to the group as she stood there, tall and stately, with the color on her neck like that rich sunset tint that you see on the side of a sunburnished pier, with the smile, the haughty features and the queen-like poise of the perfect head, crowned by braids massive as carved ebony.

"And her dress sweeps away from her right royally!" said Aunt Magruder, surveying the scene, totally unconscious that she was talking aloud.

"A right royal-looking woman," said the gentleman beside her, who evidently thought the remark addressed to him.

"Ah!" said Aunt Magruder, turning to look at him through her gold glasses, which she always wore at ceremonies, though they would never stay on her nose. "Mr. Sternbergh, I believe? Oh, you needn't be surprised, sir I was looking at your picture less than an hour ago, and that royal-looking woman was crying over it."

Oh, you silly little Aunt Magruder! Was this your boasted management? What if his mind had changed! What if he had another sweetheart? What—"

"Don't mutter any of your what's to me, said Aunt Magruder to her conscience. "I'm going to run the risk. The man's as pale as a sheet now, and Sarah Ponsonby don't know he's in the room. I can see—he's quivering with wrath at my daring to touch his wound. I'll quiet him—that is, if Jane doesn't come across the room. Look at her there, the color of a curd! casting a gloom on the occasion!"

"I beg your pardon, Madam," Mr. Sternbergh was saying, in a suppressed voice, and with white lips; "but do you know of whom you are speaking?"

"I should imagine so. I am talking of my dear niece, Sarah Ponsonby—a true Ponsonby, too, which I never could say of her sister Jane," said Aunt Magruder, running all her words together in a panic, lest she should be interrupted; "for there never was a Ponsonby before Jane who would condescend to tell such a falsehood as Jane told when she gave you conge in the hall, while up stairs her poor sister's heart was beating a glad reveille at the sound of your foot—"

"Madam!"

"Yes, sir! And after all I've heard of you, and now that I've seen you, I must say that I'm astonished you shouldn't have seen through Jane at a glance. Oh, I know what you're thinking, sir, just as well as if you told me! Aunt Magruder went on breathlessly, as her eye glasses tumbled off, and the freer to relieve her mind that on the entrance of the baby and her suite a few minutes before everybody had crowded them away toward the resplendent center of attraction. You're thinking I'm a presumptuous old busybody and garrulous old woman, but the truth is, it's been my intention ever since I knew them"—that's where I'm diplomatic, thought this absurd little Aunt Magruder to herself, not to tell him it is isn't a week since I knew them—"it's been my intention ever since I knew them to tell you the facts if I ever came across you. For I love my niece, and I know that she loves—"

"Madam—"

"Mrs. Magruder, if you please."

"Mrs. Magruder, may I ask if Miss Ponsonby was aware of your intention to speak in this manner to me?" asked Mr. Sternbergh, with his eyes flashing fire.

"Aware of my intention! What do take her for? I declare I don't know but Jane was right!" exclaimed Aunt Magruder under her breath, and putting on her restless glasses again to look at the man. "No, sir! My niece is the image of Smibert's painting of her great-great grandmother, who kept the color on her cheek, and the laugh on her lip, when the Indians thrust burning sticks into her flesh, rather than let her concealed husband know they were hurting her. No, sir! Sarah Ponsonby would die sooner than let you know that you had all but broken her heart. Yes, sooner than let you know it, I don't know but that she would marry old Ellenbrod with his million that she refused ten times!" And there Aunt Magruder paused. And presently she began to be very much frightened at her own audacity, and her hands trembled so that she couldn't put her glasses on at all.

For Mr. Sternbergh was standing so silent, so silent and rigid, that Aunt Magruder feared lest he was never going to move again, lest her revelation had killed him, lest he would smite her when he did move. But she took heart again directly, under the assurance that he was but exerting all his strength to save himself from the exertion of some violent emotion. "Come," she said, boldly, to break the spell, "they are just about to make a Christian of the youngest member of this party. Are you not going to take me up?"

Mr. Sternbergh started; then he turned toward her, smiling, and he bent and took her hand and touched it to his lips, that perhaps themselves trembled the least possible, with all the devotion that youth may pay to age.

"Go along with you for a saucebox!" murmured happy little Aunt Magruder, with so much water in her eyes that she couldn't see whether she was tapping him with her fan or only the empty air. And just at that minute Mrs. Jane came slipping down the room for her aunt, and directly afterward there was nobody absent from the group that was gathered about the white-robed priest at the other end of the parlors.

It was probably some ten minutes after that Miss Ponsonby, exhibiting the presumably phenomenal beauties of her namesake to a cluster of her friends, turned about to give her to her nurse and found herself on the point of depositing her in Mr. Sternbergh's arms, while every vestige of color fled from her face and left it ashen.

"It was a mercy that she didn't drop the child!" thought Aunt Magruder, watching them from her coign of vantage, and seeing the nurse at that opportune moment intervene, while Mr. Sternbergh drew Miss Ponsonby's arm through his, and with an authority not to be publicly resisted without observation and remark, led her down the long room, and Aunt Magruder saw no more. "Good management," said Aunt Magruder triumphantly—"good management always wins." And you never could have convinced her that telling the truth was no management at all.

Mr. Sternbergh led Miss Ponsonby away, but neither of them uttered a syllable as they slowly threaded the groups, all whose members turned with a look of wonder after them. He, to be sure, had a purpose, but she went along, ignorant whither, and simply trying to recover herself. He conducted her through the lower door of the parlors—he was perfectly at home with the Breuners, though not a word of the thing that gnawed his heart had ever been spoken there—conducted her across the dining room, where the structure of the christening cake was yet unbroken, and into Mr. Breuner's little smoking den, that was always safe from intrusion. Then he seated her in the great hollow of the arm chair, and waited for the color to flutter back into her face, while he stood, death still, with one hand on the back of the chair, his own face white as hers, and his heart beating so that he could hear it.

It was only two or three moments, though it seemed eternities, that she sat there, looking straight before her, uncertain whether she wished she were dead, or thought she was in heaven; and then he stooped and lifted her hand, and indicated the ring on its forefinger. "Why do you wear it still?" he said, hoarsely. And suddenly, as she looked up with her great startled eyes, he had flung himself beside her, and had taken her in his arms, and was holding her to his lips and to his heart, as if they were never to part. "And I never mean to part with you," he whispered. "Why should you go back for more mischief to be made between us? If I have not Ellenbrod's million, I have enough. The priest is in the parlors, our friends are all with him. My darling, when we have waited five years, you will not ask me to wait another day?"

"Do you mean—" she began hesitatingly, and the beautiful color deepening.

"I mean to marry you, *deo volente*, before the next quarter chimes," he whispered.

"In this dress?" she cried, with sudden revulsion to the world, especially the femine world.

"In anything," he answered. "The outside shall not matter when our hearts are clad in wedding garments." He moved away, but came back and took her in his arms again in an embrace as if he were satisfying the long hunger of five years. "My darling, you have not told me yet that it was all error," he said, "that you love me."

"I—I will tell the minister," said Miss Ponsonby.

As for the rest, it was all a whirling dream to that young woman. She thought Mr. and Mrs. Bruener were in the little room in an instant, the one laughing at her the other kissing her; that Sister Jane and her husband were there too—Sister Jane, at any rate, aghast in speechless anger; that Aunt Magruder had come bustling in, and was saying, "I can send round her satchel with all she'll need before the train goes, and how very lucky that the christening cake will answer for bride cake, too!" And then there was a whirl of faces, and she was only half aware that she stood in the parlors before the clergyman, only half aware of the solemn and awful words she was uttering—while Sister Jane's face seemed to hang in the air before her, and she was sure the children would be told she had done a dreadful thing—fully conscious of nothing but that she was quaking from head to foot, and that a dear hand was holding hers with a firm grasp, and a happy voice murmuring reassuring words in her ear. And then somebody kissed her, and she saw that Jane and her husband were making the best of it, and Jane was crying, and she flung her arms around Jane's neck and cried too. After that there was a rush of people and a storm of congratulations, and everybody was calling her Mrs. Sternbergh, and Aunt Magruder was hugging her and laughing like a hysterical girl, and whispering, "Didn't I tell you you could trust to my management?" But, oh, I never would have believed it if anybody had said the wedding dress of a Ponsonby could have been made out of a rag-bag."

TAKING UP A COLLECTION.

How the Colored Folks Manage It.

The Rev. Brother Johnson is quite a noted Methodist preacher of the Colored Church in Texas. A short time since there was a union religious revival in Chambers county among the colored population, and at a meeting at Double Bayou, Brother Rivers said he thought it his duty to remind the congregation that the servant was worthy of his hire, and though he was a member of the Baptist Church, he felt it his duty to say to his friends that Brother Johnson had worked hard in the good cause, and though he belonged to another Church, the brothers should give according to their means toward the support of the reverend brother. He then took his seat. Brother Johnson rose, and said: "I feels highly complicated at the remarks of the dear brothers, and will say to you all, sisters and brothers and brothers and sisters, I bless the Lord that I works in his field; yet, dis mortal body must have things of this world to live on. I know none of you have much money, but you have taters, turnips, and things of dis kind dat will help Brother Johnson's mortal body, and if you will just speak right out, and say what each one can give. Brother Rivers will write it down, so Brother Johnson will know just what to come after, and how big a cart to bring along." The collection was made up by some giving corn, some potatoes, some turnips, all calling out from their seats what they would give. Brother Johnson seemed pleased at the amount given, as far as it went. He rose and thanked them, and said: "Now, brothers and sisters, you have given liberally wid the tongue, but don't think it is going to end there, for I is coming down here wid a big ox wagon, and going around to each one of you wid this paper in my hand, and will expect you to come out and help Brother Johnson to put these two bushels, and these three bushels, and these five bushels, and there seven bushels, and all these bushels into dat ox wagon, and there will still be room for more, as I is going to bring a big wagon. Now, can't I hear some one say dey will give Brother Johnson a hog, or some little pigs, if dey can't spare a hog." This caused quite a titter among the brothers and sisters, and quite a discussion among them who should bring the hog. At last one brother said: "Brother Johnson, I's got some hogs down in de marsh, but I's got no time to get dem up, but if you can go down dare and catch one, and put him in your cart, you can have him." Brother Johnson said: "Dat is all right, brother; dat is succicient. Just let Brother Johnson see dem hogs, and he gets de biggest out of dat gang into dis ox wagon before you can say Jack Robinson. We will close dis business part of de meeting and go to praying."

The Sun's Blessing.

Sleepless people—and there are many in America—should court the sun. The worst soporific is laudanum, and the very best, sunshine. Therefore it is very plain that poor sleepers should pass as many hours in the sunshine, and as few as possible in the shade. Many women are martyrs, and they do not know it. They shut the sunshine out of their houses and hearts; they wear veils, they carry parasols, and they do all possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence which is to give them strength, and beauty, and cheerfulness. Is it not time to change all this, and get color and roses in our pale cheeks, strength in our weak backs, and courage in our timid souls? The women of America are pale and delicate; they may be blooming and strong, and the sunlight will be a potent influence in their transformation. Will they not try it a year or two, and oblige thousands of admirers?

RELIGIOUS.

English Methodism contributed $100,000 per month last year for the erection of chapels, school houses and parsonages.

The Roman Catholics have 20,000 priests, 800 monasteries and convents, 20 bishoprics, 5 archbishops, and 8 vicars apostolic in Germany.

The Trustees of Andover Seminary have elected the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, as Lecturer to the Seminary on Foreign Missions.

During the past month, the Presbyterian Board of Education at Philadelphia has received 217 candidates for the ministry.

A gang of highwaymen recently omitted Rev. H. F. Buckner, of Texas, in the robbery of a stage load of passengers, because he was a preacher.

The health of Bishop Simpson is so precarious that the Methodist preachers' meeting of Philadelphia have presented a request to the Bishops to relieve him for an interval from official duty.

Congregationalism in the United States shows an increase for the last three years of 204 churches, and 11,161 members. The four States of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin, furnish more than half the increase of the churches.

In New Jersey, where Universalism originated a hundred years ago, it is hardly known, a dozen congregations, some of them very feeble, comprising all. As an organization, it is weaker to-day in Pennsylvania than it was twenty-five years ago.

The following programme has been arranged for 1875, by the National Camp Meeting Association: Shelton Island, June 10; Fernwood, near Philadelphia, June 23; Upper Iowa, July 8; Urbana, O., July 22; Orchard Beach, August 5; Newburg, August 25.

The Emperor of Austria has confirmed the appointment of two non-Jesuit priests as Professors of the Theological Faculty at Innspruck. The event is significant from the fact that these positions have hitherto been exclusively held by Jesuits.

The Disciples of Christ, or the Campbellites, as they are usually called, have appeared throughout Great Britain. Their annual meeting for the United Kingdom was held recently at Carlisle, at which they reported 100 churches and about 4,000 members.

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have decided that the licensing of a woman to preach in that Church is without disciplinary authority, and consequently void. The friends of Mrs. Van Cott intend appealing to the General Conference of 1876, and the ruling of the Bishops may be overruled.

The resolution of the Pope not to show himself outside the Vatican, is said not to be a caprice, but a moral duty, and also a real necessity. In June last quite a number were arrested and imprisoned for giving him a hearty greeting as they discovered him standing at an open window.

The forty-fifth annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which recently met in Tarrytown, was largely attended by ministers and delegates. The subject of reunion with the Southern Church was very fully discussed, and a strong feeling was manifested in favor of the proposition.

The habit of dissipating every serious thought by a succession of agreeable sensations, is as fatal to happiness as virtue; for when amusement is uniformly substituted for objects of moral and mental interest, we lose all that elevates our enjoyments above the scale of childish pleasure.

Mrs. Joel Rathbone, who recently died in Albany, left in her will the following bequests: Albany Baptist Missionary Union, $5,000; American Baptist Missionary Union, $10,000; American Baptist Home Mission Society, $10,000; Woman's Union Missionary Society of America, $10,000; and to various other institutions a total of $25,000.

There is a teacher in one of the Sunday Schools of New England, who, for more than twenty years, says the *Working Church*, has had charge of a class of young ladies. With scarcely an exception, all of those who have been connected with it have become Christians. Under the divine blessing, this teacher finds that the secret of success lies largely in a personal interest taken in the individual spiritual welfare of the scholars.

The schoolmasters of Italy in a congress which they recently held in Bologna, passed a resolution adverse to religious instruction in public schools. It asserts "the incompetency of the State to impart instruction in dogmatic religion in public elementary schools, and would leave to the municipalities, if request be made by families, the faculty of regulating such instruction in the mode which they may consider most opportune."

In December, a meeting of the Committees appointed by the various Presbyterian bodies in this country will be held in New York City to discuss arrangements for the proposed Congress of Presbyterians of all countries. The Presbyterians of England, Scotland and Ireland will hold a similar meeting, it is expected, in Edinburgh in November. The meeting of the Congress is now assured, although it may be two or three years before it can be held.

A window in memory of Mrs. Gatty, a long time editor of *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, has been placed in the parish church of Ecclesfield, England. The window, which is said to be very finely colored, illustrates the Sermon on the Mount, and some of the parables. In the group of listeners to the sermon is seen Mrs. Gatty with a number of children beside her. An inscription upon the glass says, "To the glory of God and the memory of Margaret, wife of Alfred Gatty, D. D., Vicar of Ecclesfield, this window is dedicated by her friends."

The *London Church Bells* gives the following specimens of curious entries in the parish register of St. Mary's, Whittlesey: "1771, 20 Dec., Amy Payne, 104 years old when she died, and had her memory perfect to ye last; 1720, 10 May, Jon. Gates, the old Antinomian Whitesmith, Great Grandson of Francis Gates, who was vicar of St. Mary's church for 34 years or thereabouts; 1788, 24 Jan. (married) Wm. Webster, An. Nogus, who poison'd himself soon after; 1794, 11 Feb., William Speechley, a Barber by Trade, and an honest, industrious, faithful servant as ever was born—these are ye men who are a Loss to Society."

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY NOV. 5,1874

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THE THIRD TERM.

Washington specials state that Judge EDMUNDS, chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, Secretary ROBESON, and other prominent Republicans, called upon President GRANT, on his return to Washington, for the purpose of ascertaining his views respecting a third term of the Presidency. It is stated that the President was not disposed to talk upon the subject, merely remarking that it would be time enough to decline a third nomination when tendered him. It is, however, announced that the visitors feel authorized to announce that he is not a candidate for re-nomination. The Democrats are making capital out of the third term cry in Pennsylvania, New York, and the other States in which elections will be held next week, and it is unfortunate that the President did not feel disposed to counteract this influence by an emphatic denial of such purpose on his part.

☞ The Germanization of the Alsatian Provinces conquered in the late war, is not progressing according to the satisfaction of Prince BISMARCK and the German Government, the absorption of these territories into the Empire being a feat which will require centuries instead of years for its perfect consummation. The Alsatian Deputies have become so troublesome that their conquerors have concluded to make a virtue of necessity and grant them a local Parliament. This is conceded to be a wise movement in European diplomatic circles, calculated as it is to conciliate the good will and propitiate the enmity of the German-hating Alsatians, and while it opens the way to conciliation, it will also facilitate the retreat of the Germans from the French Provinces, if occasion should arise to render such abandonment desirable.

☞ The rumor that negotiations have been set on foot by the German Government for the adjustment of the Schleswig-Holstein question is denied, in a semi-official manner, by the Berlin authorities, as is also the report that a portion of Schleswig will be restored to Denmark on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess THYRA to the Crown Prince of Hanover.

☞ Paris boasts of an anomaly in the way of a flower girl, named ISABELLE, who is quite an old and by no means a handsome woman, who somehow has for years been a *protege* of the Jockey Club, and through its patronage become the most fashionable flower merchant of the City of Luxury, and thereby amassed a large fortune.

☞ On the walls of a church in Valparaiso, Chili, Prince BISMARCK is represented as squirming in the flames of hell, while the devil is causing him to dance, by sticking a red hot pitchfork into his body.

☞ The citizens of Toronto have had so much diseased meat forced upon their markets, that the authorities have instituted a rigid surveillance over the slaughter houses to remedy the evil.

☞ Two million of cattle have, within the last six year, been driven from Texas into the fertile plains of Kansas, and there fattened for eastern markets.

☞ It is gratifying to know that Vice President WILSON thinks the Republicans will carry Massachusetts.

THE ARNIM-BISMARCK CONFLICT.

Late European corresdondents and recent telegraphic dispatches, indicate that the battle between ARNIM and BISMARCK is yet raging with great fury, and time alone can demonstrate which of the two potent and ambitious German politicians and statesmen will be crushed by its destructive influences. That all the unquestionably great power which the German Premier holds in his grasp will be exercised to compass the downfall of his enemy and possible rival, none cognizant of the insatiable ambition which is BISMARCK's leading characteristic, and none who have watched his imperious and tyrannical usurpation of authority during the past month can doubt; but that he may not overreach himself thereby, is not yet a fixed fact, since public opinion, in the nineteenth century, even in imperial Germany, is not of that yielding, unquestioning, subservient nature which characterized it two or three centuries since, and the many friends of VON ARNIM are by no means disposd to accept his severe punishment as merited, regarding it in the light of a persecution and a determined effort on the part of his persecutor to destroy his political influence and his national reputation and character.

The letters and dispatches which VON ARNIM refuses to give up, are alleged by his friends to be of purely private nature, and to be in no sense whatever the property of the State. At the proper time, when they can be laid before the Berlin courts and the world, without fear of their mutilation by the Premier they will be produced and will then, as VON ARNIM and his friends assert, completely exonerate the ex-embassador. Reliable European correspondents from Berlin, state that it is generally believed that the ARNIM version of the affair is the correct one, viz., that while he was the embassador of France the Federal Chancellor wrote him two sets of notes and dispatches, the one under his official seal and the other as strictly private and confidential. In the first he was instructed, officially, to pursue a certain line of policy, and in the second, unofficially and privately, directed to act in direct opposition to that instruction. He followed the latter course, and for some time all went on very well, until certain plans of BISMARCK's had matured, when he, believing he had fortified himself on all points, recalled the embassador, alleging that he had transcended his instructions, and was in league with the Ultramontanes, while he privately wrote to Count VON ARNIM that this course was necessary for the good of his country, and that he (VON ARNIM) ought to be willing to sacrifice his personal reputation on the altar of patriotism.

Naturally enough, the latter refused to allow himself to be offered up as a victim to BISMARCK's ambition, since the Chancellor would have gained great honor and glory by such temerity on his part, and misunderstood and, misrepresented, the name of VON ARNIM would have been symonymous with disgrace, dishonor and treachery. No wonder, therefore, that the ex-embassador prefers rigid imprisonment, ill health resulting therefrom, deprivation of seeing even for a few moments his wife, children and friends, and death itself to the unconditional surrender into the hands of BISMARCK of the documents and papers which will justify the course he pursued. That a portion of these documents are State papers is not denied; nevertheless, since those which are claimed as strictly private, directly contradict the instructions contained in the former, he excuses himself on the plea of self-preservation for retaining possession of all. Rumors are afloat that the papers and documents in question have been placed in the possession of the Emperor WILLIAM by Count ARNIM BOITZENBERG, the ex-Governor of Alsace and Lorraine, who last week resigned his position, through the indignation which the treatment of his relative had provoked. These rumors, however, as yet lack confirmation, and others that the papers or copies of them are concealed where Cardinal ANTONELLI can at any time lay his hand on them, are also in circulation and generally credited. All the enemies of Prince BISMARCK, both at home and in the foreign diplomatic circles of Europe, are arraying their forces in aid of VON ARNIM, and unless the unpopular Chancellor can succeed in bringing him into complete disgrace and thereby render him powerless, he will very soon have a more potent antagonist in Count ARNIM, than any who has hitherto opposed his imperious and tyrannical will and his ambitious designs for self-aggrandizement.

☞ The Chicago *Post* of Saturday thus states the present position of the SWING case:

> As was expected, the Synod, on yesterday, sustained Prof. Patton's appeal, found Prof. Swing guilty of both of the charges preferred against him, and ordered the Presbytery to erase his name from its roll. As there is no one in court to take an appeal to the General Assembly, it may be thought that this will be the end of the trouble. But it must not be forgotten that Prof. Swing is still a member of the Presbyterian Church, and that further trouble may grow out of that fact. If the Fourth Church retains in its membership a man who has been condemned as a heretic by the Synod, it becomes itself liable to discipline; if it allows him to escape by an honorable dismissal, the offense is equally great. And if it retains him as a pastor, the offense is the greatest of all. It would seem that the matter cannot end until the name of the Fourth Church also is erased from the roll of the Presbytery.

☞ Switzerland has abolished capital punishment, and her new penal code may be thus briefly stated: Homicide, committed voluntarily, is to be qualified as murder, and punished with from ten to twenty years of solitary confinement. Premeditated murder ("with malice prepense") is to be classed as assassination, punishable with solitary confinement for life. Murder by poisoning, also with the same punishment, whether death is occasioned at once or by slow poison. If death does not result from the administration of poison, the punishment is to be from ten to twenty years' solitary confinement. For infanticide, the punishment is solitary confinement for not less than three nor more than five years.

IS THE STUDY OF ANATOMY FELONY?

Thirty-eight medical students of our sister city of Buffalo were recently arrested by the municipal authorities for felony, because they were discovered by the friends of a deceased lady, who had been buried the previous day, in the dissection of her body. The sexton, upon proceeding to the grave the morning after the burial, found the head-board displaced, and upon opening the grave, the body was missing, the clothes and empty coffin being left. He informed the friends of the deceased, who, suspecting the body had been taken to the medical college, procured a search warrant, and the husband and sister of the deceased, with a posse of police, proceeded thither, and entering the dissecting room, found thirty-eight students engaged in dissecting six different bodies, among them that of the missing one. The sister of the lady shrieked with horror and fainted, and the husband immediately had the students and professors arrested and marched to the police court, from whence they were permitted to depart upon their word of honor to appear before it when called.

Much excitement has arisen in consequence, and the rural papers call loudly for the severe punishment of the offenders, whom they accuse of felony, and whom they desire shall suffer the full penalty of the law for such offense, stigmatizing them as "vampires," "ghouls," "body snatchers," etc., etc. That a certain horror is attached by the unreasoning mind to the idea of the dissection of the body of a loved deceased friend, is natural, since the affections of the living still adhere to the inanimate remains of the loved one, and in visiting the spot where these repose, reverence, affection and love cling to the very earth which hides them from view. To know and feel that all that remains of a beloved one is buried in a certain locality, is to almost every one a satisfaction, and the thought that the beloved remains of such a one are cut in many pieces by different medical students, is regarded by the popular mind as desecration. But when viewed in the calm light of reason, the case presents a far different aspect. The art of the physician and the surgeon is more largely dependant upon his perfect knowledge of anatomy than any other branch of the medical science, since it, in fact, is essentially its ground work and basis, and this very necessary knowledge can be gained in no other possible manner than by oft and repeated dissections. In the larger cities, sufficient "subjects" are usually to be had from charitable institutions and hospitals, to render so-called grave robbing unnecessary. But in all the less densely populated communities this is not possible, and the only way to procure that knowledge which will save the life and health of the living is through the practice and study of anatomy, which can be gained in no other manner than through practical experience.

The question then arises, is the study of anatomy, upon which the basis of medical knowledge rests, felony? Every practical reasoner will answer, certainly not. The duty of those, then, who are the leaders and educators of public opinion, is plainly to seek to overcome the horror and aversion which is attached to the idea of removing a body from the grave, where, after all, it affords only food for worms, when living humanity is so manifestly benefitted thereby. The absolute necessity of anatomical study ought to be legally recognized, since to give a medical student his diploma, without having taught him practical experimental anatomy, would be like teaching navigation without maps or charts, and like sending the captain of a ship across dangerous and unknown waters without a compass.

MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.

Judge W. L. JACKSON, of the Louisville, Ky., Circuit Court, while holding court in Spencer county, a few days since, just previous to granting decrees in several divorce suits, made the following general remarks upon the subject of divorce and the causes leading to matrimonial infelicity, which will meet with very general approval, we have no doubt:

> He said that as an individual he was opposed to granting divorces from any cause but one—that of adultery; that the marriage relation was the foundation and support of society, and that no government could exist without it; that, when a man and woman took upon themselves the solemn vows of matrimony, death alone should sever those bonds, and to use a homely expression, each should take the other for better or for worse, notwithstanding they should be disappointed in property expectations, or traits of character. He also went on to say that it was his firm conviction that a woman of tact could make a man what she wished. That a woman should not feel keenly the absence of her husband when his labors or duties as lawyer, physician, merchant or mechanic deprived her of his society, and that in the general occurrence of business life when the husband entered his home, worn with cares and embarrassments, attendant upon the business life of a man, he should meet the cheerful face and kind encouragement of a loving, reasonable and considerate wife. He also dwelt upon the cases of dissipation brought to his knowledge, and gave it as his firm conviction that nine-tenths of the drunkenness of husbands can be laid at the doors of thoughtless and inconsiderate wives. That when, after a day of toil and business care, a man is induced to take a social drink with those gentlemen with whom he is thrown in business and friendly relations, and yielding to the spirit of a generous and warm heart he takes a glass too much, and reaches home in a condition not exactly sober, he meets with harsh words and doors slammed in his face, which causes thoughts to arise in that man's mind not affectionate by any means, and after a time he becomes hardened and expects no pleasure at home. On the contrary should the wife receive him kindly, and at the proper time admonish him gently, and thus make him heartily ashamed of himself many aching hearts and ill-spent hours would be unrecorded. He also spoke of the little trivial quarrels between man and wife, and admonished all in hearing, if they valued peace and happiness in life, to bear and forbear, to treat each other kindly, and to be always impressed with the conviction that no earthly being is perfect.

☞ The University of California began its sixth year of instruction on the 24th of last month, under very favorable auspices. The College of Mining is under the direction and guidance of Professor WILLIAM ASHBURNER. The College of Agriculture has opened with a course of lectures by Professor HILGARD, who is to be succeeded by other able instructors. Ninety-six new applicants for admission offered themselves, and the entire number of students is greatly in excess of last year.

POPULAR EDUCATION IN ITALY.

Italy has fairly awakened from the lethargy which for centuries has benumbed that energetic spirit, to which she was once indebted for her leading position among the nations of the world. At the present time, of all the races of Southern Europe, the Italians are the most progressive. Since the unity of their country has been effected, and the union of Church and State dissolved, popular education has made such rapid strides, that a perfect transformation has already taken place, and if this spirit of progress continues to develop during another decade, as it has within the last few years, it will banish every vestige of the medevial spirit which has for centuries retarded her social, political and industrial advancement. Her leading statesmen are men of broad and enlightened views, and their endeavors to again elevate their country to its former eminent position among the most intelligent of Europe and the world, are meeting with the hearty co-operation and approval of her masses.

Since the control of public education has been with the State, the vast amount of ignorance and illiteracy which was Italy's curse, is passing away, and even adults are learning to read and write, since their children have had the taste for those first educational rudiments cultivated in the public schools, while the rising generation promises to become able to cope in intelligence with any other of Europe, Germany not even excepted. In 1865, nearly one half of the male population were unable to read or write, while the illiteracy of the women was still greater, particularly in Naples and Sicily. Few children attended any schools except those under ecclesiastical influence, where they were taught merely by note such knowledge as pertained to the tenets of their faith. In 1861, public schools were first established, and the whole number of children in attendance upon their day sessions was a trifle over 800,000. Ten years later it had increased to 1,700,000, and at present is greatly in excess of that number, 400,000 alone attending the evening schools regularly. The illiteracy of the Italian women is passing away under the light diffused by the public school system, and very many of them are qualifying themselves for the profession of teaching, for which there, as elsewhere, they are developing great taste and adaptability. One hundred and four normal schools have been established by the Government, and are maintained by it, and in the semi-annual examinations of these, the young girls have uniformly stood higher than the young men, although, like the Spanish women, those of Italy have always borne the reputation of a natural dislike to study, which has now been demonstrated to have arisen merely from their lack of opportunity for educational development.

When the gigantic social and political disadvantages under which Italy has labored for centuries, are considered, the improvement which she has made within the past ten years is really marvelous, and through the continuance of popular education, which she has now established, and which is progressing under such favorable auspices, her complete regeneration is destined to become accomplished, and her eventual political freedom will be the outgrowth thereof.

DIPTHERIA IN NEW YORK.

New York has suffered greatly from diptheria during the past year. The disease has spread and increased in fatality, notwithstanding the most energetic efforts to conquer it. Last week, forty-six persons died in that city of this disease. The *Tribune*, in an article upon the subject says:

> The disease being regarded as contageous, the sick cannot properly be received in any general hospital. The question is being discussed very generally whether a hospital ought not to be provided at once where those taken with diptheria can be treated with the best medical skill and trained nursing, and where the sick will be so isolated that the contagion cannot spread. Physicians say that the disease is perhaps no more liable to attack the children of the poor than those in better circumstances; yet when it does break out in a crowded tenement the aggregation of persons is liable to increase both the number of cases and the virulence of the disease. Physicians also say that diptheria is one of the diseases that requires proper disinfections of excretions and the best possible hygienic and sanitary surroundings. These are obtained with difficulty in crowded tenements, and often the most simple instructions of the medical attendant are neglected to the detriment of the occupants of the building. A daily record of the mortality by diptheria is now to be kept, including many details of scientific and sanitary importance.

It is singular that this disease should be so fatal in New York, when elsewhere it is generally mastered with little difficulty. It presents some phases in that city not common in other localities, and it is hoped that investigation may develop interesting and important facts.

☞ Three noted clergymen of Boston resigned their positions last week. Dr. Adirondack MURRAY, who desires longer vacations, less work, and an assistant pastor; Dr. MINER, who has labored steadily for the last quarter of a century and seeks rest; and Dr. ROBBINS, who has also had a long and arduous term of ministerial duty, and can no longer perform his labors without a younger and a stronger assistant. The Boston press hope that these three simultaneous resignations of prominent ministers, will not give outside barbarians the impression that the Prince of Darkness has been at work in their religious city, and created secession among their shepherds and flocks. Such, they say, is not the case. As no one has made such an accusation, it may be that the old maxim, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," is applicable to the Hub.

☞ Brooklyn is sued for fifteen thousand dollars damages for the loss of three boys. Last winter, on some vacant lots, there was a pond of water. It froze over, and the three boys went upon it with their skates. The ice proved not strong enough, and the boys were drowned. Their parents estimate the boys at $5,000, and sue the city for that amount in each of the three cases. The claim is not that the city should have provided stronger ice, but that had the city discharged its duty, the lots would have been filled up and there would have been no ice, consequently no drowning. City authorities, according to this claim, must be on the alert and guard against skating ponds.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

The BEECHER-TILTON scandal is drawing its slow length along in the Courts of New York. In TILTON's suit against BEECHER, the latter has called for a bill of particulars, or a more specific statement of what it is proposed to prove. Mr. BEECHER, in his affidavit demanding such a statement of the facts which it is proposed to establish on the part of the prosecution, says:

> The complaint specifies only one date at which any improper conduct on my part is alleged to have occurred, to wit: on the 10th day of October, 1868, and although it alleges in general terms that such conduct was repeated on divers other days after that time, it does not mention any other specific date, nor does it mention any other place except the residence of the plaintiff and my own residence.
>
> Since the service of the complaint and answer herein, and on or about Sept. 1874, the plaintiff, as I am informed and believe, published a statement over his own signature, asserting that his wife and I had both confessed to him in detail specific times and places at which we had maintained improper relations with each other, which times and places, however, other than Oct. 10, 1868, and the Saturday following, the plaintiff carefully refrains from mentioning, but professes to have within his own knowledge.
>
> The assertion that I ever made such confession to him is utterly false, but I am advised by my counsel, and believe that such a statement indicates the intention of the plaintiff to produce manufactured evidence in support of his allegation, and, by means of false testimony, to surprise my counsel at the trial with evidence which they and I cannot be prepared to meet otherwise than by my own simple denial on the trial of the case.
>
> I have no knowledge, information, belief, or suspicion as to the times or places (other than those specificially mentioned in the complaint and the published statement aforesaid) at which the plaintiff intends or expects to prove or even to assert that any improper conduct on my part took place. And as I never did, in fact, have any improper or immoral relations with his wife, I am entirely at a loss to form any surmise concerning the probable line of proof which will be adopted by the plaintiff on the trial of this cause.

To this demand for a more specific statement of what he proposes to prove, and the charges made by Mr. BEECHER in his affidavit, TILTON responds, under oath, and we quote as follows:

> Third—The affidavit of said Beecher, which, so far as it denies or impugns the truth of any aforesaid published statement, is utterly false, with intent to deceive the court and public.
>
> Fourth—The insinuation of the aforesaid affidavit of the said Beecher, that I intend to produce "manufactured evidence" and "false testimony" in support of the charge of adultery against him, is unfounded and malicious. On the contrary, I believe, and so charge, that the real object and purport of said motion is to apprise said Beecher of my evidence and witnesses, to the end their evidence may be deceptively met by false and fabricated testimony in behalf of said Beecher, and that said witnesses may be tampered with or eloigned. My belief that such is the crafty design of my opponent is based on the fact that the greater part of the evidence which has been heretofore advanced in defense of said Beecher has been false and fabricated—for example, the palpable falsifying of his own church records by his recent Committee of Investigation, as pointed out in my own published statement; also, by a false and caluminous charge against Francis D. Moulton, F. B. Carpenter and myself as blackmailers and conspirators; also, by a pretended validity given to the silly fictions of the girl Bessie; also, by inciting Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton to testify falsely that I subjected her to imprisonment under lock and key, and had in an inclement winter deprived her of fuel and food; also, by the false pretense that I used the said Beecher to extort $7,000 from Henry C. Bowen; also, by the despicable attempt to connect me criminally with certain honorable women, both living and dead; also, by variously misrepresenting me to the public in false lights—for example, sometimes as forger, and at other times as a lunatic; also, by repeated false oaths of denial by the said Beecher to the charge which I here move against him, of sexual commerce with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, carrying this perjury to the extent of procuring against me, on his own oath, a criminal indictment by a Grand Jury, whereas he himself was and is the real criminal.
>
> Fifth—I further believe, and so charge, that the said Beecher is maintained and upheld in his present determination to evade by false testimony the true charge of adultery through the strong support of powerful friends, some of whom have a direct pecuniary interest in maintaining his name before the public at the former marketable value; and I am informed and believe that certain of these persons disclose their purpose to sustain the said Beecher at all hazards, whether innocent or guilty.
>
> Sixth—I further believe, and so charge, that the said Beecher and his interested champions in Plymouth Church, with plentiful and opulent means at their disposal, did procure false evidence in the coming trial, and intend so to do.
>
> Seventh—I further believe, and so charge, that the said Beecher's present demand for a bill of particulars, unusual in such actions, as I am informed, and in this instance wholly unwarranted by justice, and purposely intended for a perversion of the truth, is further designed by the defendant to procure a postponement of the trial, which the ends of justice and also universal public opinion demand shall be pressed to issue without technical delay.
>
> Eigth—I reply formally and specifically to the said Beecher's demand for a bill of particular's of the times and places at which he committed his adulteries, that these times and places are already within his own knowledge.

These papers were read in the Brooklyn City Court on Saturday, when Mr. BEECHER's counsel moved to suppress certain portions of TILTON's affidavit, "as false, scandalous, and malicious." The motion was argued by the attorneys, when Judge NEILSON took the papers and reserved his decision. The affidavits of these two parties are somewhat remarkable, each showing faith in the ability of the other to resort to any species of bribery, perjury and other means necessary to gain an advantage over the other.

☞ Boston county offices are profitable, yet they do not seem subject to such terrific political contests as usually characterize the fights over county offices farther west. The Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* thus refers to this subject:

> Boston is fortunate in having a high sheriff of whose re-election there is never any doubt. Sheriff Clark was first appointed as far back as know-nothing days, and has held his place by the general consent of all parties at every election, since. He is a Republican in politics. The office is a very lucrative one, and a few terms in it would be a fortune to any man. It is singular that these county positions, which command such heavy salaries, should be so little sought. District Attorney May, the present Republican incumbent, had but one opponent in his own party in the convention, over whom he triumphed easily, and the same aspirant of other years appears almost alone on the Democratic side, though the Democrats have a very good chance of electing this officer. The case is still more singular as regards the clerkship of courts to be filled. This is worth from eight to twelve thousand dollars per annum, and has been striven for mostly by the smaller class of politicians on either side. The Hon. John C. Park, who now holds it by the Judge's appointment, has been endorsed by almost every member of the bar of the county; yet he had small support in the Republican Convention, and is likely to have less in the Democratic.

☞ Registering the names of voters some days, or weeks, prior to the election, has been regarded as affording protection against fraudulent voting. It may have that affect, but it is charged that at least 20,000 fraudulent voters in Philadelphia are registered. We doubt it.

NO WORK.

This is the cry which resounds from the laboring classes at the present time in all our great centres of population, particularly in the East, and while it is in a measure the case among Western communities, the destitution and misery resulting therefrom, is not as apparent, owing to less density of population, and the productiveness of our agricultural resources. Never, in the recollection of the present generation, has the labor market been as abandoned as during the present season, in our Eastern sea-board cities, particularly in New York. Usually in corresponding seasons of other years, the Autumn months have been those in which the demand for labor has exceeded that of the entire year, contractors hurrying to complete jobs before the advent of winter, being only too anxious to employ all possible available force.

But this year the reverse is the case, thousands of laborers, many of them skilled workmen, being without employment, and as almost all of them have families dependent upon them for support, it is estimated that in New York alone a population of 90,000 are in want, resulting from that absence of our usual prosperity, and that stringency of the money market which has rendered it impossible to carry on those industrial enterprises so necessary to the happiness and support of society. The panic of last Autumn furnishes an excuse for the non-employment of large masses of the laboring population, but this season there is no such reason apparent, and yet the absence of general prosperity is even more marked now than then. A winter of hardship closed last Spring, and the usual amount of work was not to be obtained during that season and last summer, and now all manufacturing establishments, except those which deal in the necessaries of life, have reduced their forces from one-third to one-half, retaining only those most skilled, and a very small proportion of the unskilled laborers for the roughest work.

In the various trades, the same unhappy conditions exist, the number of persons out of employment amounting to one-fourth and sometimes one-half of those employed in ordinary prosperous times. The intelligence offices, too, show a correspondingly overcrowded condition of the labor market, while among the unskilled day laborers the evil is greater than in any other element of the working classes. In a month or two more, many of those industries now in operation must cease for the winter, and from that period until spring, suffering and want must ensue among those classes who have no means laid up for their maintenance. The New York press, in calling attention to the greatly overcrowded condition of their own labor market, says that that city is not in as bad a condition in this respect as their neighbors, since proportionally its population contains a smaller share of unskilled day laborers, among whom destitution is always greatest, than any other city of the Union. Skilled labor is seeking other markets on account of the reduction in prices, and for the first time in the history of our country the tide of emigration is tending towards Europe, every ship carrying back large numbers of disappointed ones, and the worst outlook of all is that no apparent immediate remedy for the evil can be devised, and that no adequate reasons for it can be assigned.

SURRENDER OF THE CARLISTS.

If the Spanish dispatches of the past few days are correct, the Carlists will soon lay down their arms and disperse, leaving the Republicans in undisturbed possession of the Government. The numerous defeats which they have recently suffered, it is affirmed, have caused them to lose all the courage and hope of eventual success which has hitherto animated them, and they are making their appearance in the different camps of the Government and requesting amnesty, while several of the leaders of certain battalions of DON CARLOS have entered into negotiations for their surrender, for certain fixed sums of money, alleged to amount in all to $5,000,000. As the telegraph and other means of communication are in possession of the Government, this important news must be received with due caution and some doubt, nevertheless, it has an air of probability when the defeats which the Carlists have suffered since last January are taken into consideration, and the difficulties under which they labor in getting their supplies and munitions of war are considered, as all the leading ports are in possession of the Government, and its enemies are largely dependent upon the success of the Pyrenees smugglers, who, closely watched as they are, cannot convey to them more than a limited amount of the necessaries requisite for carrying on the war, and hence the supposition is that the Carlists can not much longer maintain themselves and their cause, either in an offensive or defensive position, and that the time for their surrender and dispersement must soon arrive.

☞ PERE HYACINTH and DISRAELI are said to predict that Europe is on the eve of a terrible religious war, to become developed out of a renewal of the old conflict between the Church and the State. The death of the Pope and the interference of the Italian Government in the election of his successor, will inaugurate the war, which, when once begun, will draw all Europe into its destroying vortex. When the combatants have exhausted each other, the United States will have an opportunity of becoming peacemaker and arbitrator, according to the predictions of these seers.

☞ In the POLAND (Vermont) district, it will be remembered, there was not a choice at the late State election, neither of the three candidates having received a majority over all. POLAND formally announced his withdrawal when the result of the vote was known, but now he and his friends are busily at work trying to cut down the vote of Mr. DENNISON, Republican, who received a plurality of the votes at the last election. It is thought that POLAND may succeed in electing a Democrat. He belongs to the rule or ruin class of politicians.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH

The Vigor of Life

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits. It Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It Cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Erysipeles, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life Principle are within the range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them. Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

ONE FIFTY CENT BOTTLE

Will cure more Complaints and prevent the system against sudden attacks of Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, than One Hundred Dollars expended for other medicines or medical attendance.

The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied externally or taken internally according to directions—Pains, from whatever cause ceases to exist.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers and others residing in sparsely settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Dyphtheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Billious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhœa, Cholera-Morbus or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps or Spasms. The application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Radway's

Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Billous Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breath, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

To Our Correspondents

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing only a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

D. R. KELSEY, Peace, Kansas, says: "We have hard times out here, but they would be a great deal harder if it were not for your paper, the BLADE.

CAVEAT EMPTOR, Topeka, Kan.—The lines you send to the BLADE, entitled "His last Sell" are hardly available for our use. We do not return them to you as no postage was sent for that purpose.

JONES, Airville P. O.—The word "Fuchsia" (from the German) is properly pronounced as if spelled *Fook sia*, with the accent on the first syllable.—The other matters mentioned in your letter shall receive attention as soon as possible.

CHAS. A. M., Stockbridge, Mich.—Address Samuel R. Collins and Son, 236 Wabash Av., Robert Collins, 183 22d St., Ira A. Hill, 96 W. Madison, or Wm. J. Ralph, 213 State St., all of Chicago. You did not name any city, so we give you a list from Chicago as being most convenient to you.

J. R. L., Fairmount, Ill.—The widow of a soldier who died in the U. S. service can claim and recover all bounties to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full time of his enlistment and had been honorably discharged. This under section third of an act approved March 3d, 1869.

S. M. LEITCH, Mattoon, Ills., having been without the BLADE for a week by reason of the expiration of his subscription, writes that be feels already sadly behind the times. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. Leitch's letter contains an order for the renewal of his paper.

L. N. P., Ferris, Ills.—We do not advise any one to undertake money making by the means you name. The business is purely legitimate, but it is very uncertain, and the chances are that while you may make something handsome, you may also lose all that you invest. If you enter this mode of speculation you must do so at your own risk.

QUADROON, Chelsea, Iowa.—John H. Morgan, the noted Confederate Cavalry General, was killed at Greenville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864, by Federal Cavalry. He had stopped at a farm house while making a raid into Tennessee, and was killed while making an attempt to escape.

A. W., Toledo, O.—Unpaid balances on real estate purchased are usually secured by mortgage on such property. But a note or other written obligation to pay money is not valid in law when given by a minor, and cannot be collected. Thus you will see that it is hardly possible under ordinary circumstances for a minor to purchase land on credit.

MARIAN, Waterman, Ill.—We are sorry that a perusal of the lines you send us does not warrant us in encouraging you in your poetic aspirations. There are many people of *poetic sensibilities* who can thoroughly appreciate a good poem, but who do not have the peculiar talents which go to make up a poet. Perhaps you may come to understand this more fully hereafter than you do now.

HENRY M., Lancaster, O.—Yes, after January 1st, 1875, we shall pay postage on *all* our publications at this office. Subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE will be saved twenty cents a year, and to the NATIONAL MONTHLY and FARM JOURNAL twelve cents each, by this new arrangement.

CLARA D. C., Marquette, Mich.—The November number of the FARM JOURNAL just issued, contains one of the "Aunt Carrie Letters," which is devoted exclusively to the care of the hair. This will answer your questions far better than we could, so we send you a copy by mail.

G. N. N., Lake Charles, (no State.)—A very desirable white wash for outdoor work may be made as follows: Take one-half bushel lime, slack with boiling water; when thoroughly slacked, dissolve in boiling water, and add two pounds sulphate of zinc and one of common salt. These will cause the wash to harden and prevent cracking. It will be found much more durable than common whitewash. We hardly think ashes from pine would be of much value to the soil of your land.

J. N. C., Moundsville, O.—Address Sears & Holland Lumber Co., Kelsey & Lawton, H. W. Sage & Co., or Mitchell & Rowland, Toledo, Ohio.—We cannot give you the names of any Sandusky firms for the reason that they do not advertise even in their own papers.

T. J. A., Aurora, Ills.—Several correspondents write to say that you may find "The Rum Maniac" in "Kidd's Elocution," published by Wilson, Hinkle & Co., Cincinnati, or in the "Young American Speaker," published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM PHINISEY, Clare, Mich.—Desires information of the whereabouts of Captain Lyman Mower, or Lieuts. Erwin, Parsons, or any of the members of Co. K, 1st Regt. Ills. Vols., commanded by Col. John J. Hardin during the Mexican War. If any of these gentlemen will address Mr. Phinisey as above, they will oblige an old veteran of the Mexican War.

A. D. B., Grand Rapids, Mich.—We have previously explained that a foreigner, of age when he comes to this country, must be a resident of the United States five years and must declare his intention of becoming a citizen three years before being admitted to citizenship. Some of the States have laws that shorten the time, but foreigners admitted under them can only vote for State officers.

H. F. M., DesMoines, Iowa.—If you will examine any good text book on chemistry, you will find that iron pyrites (fool's gold) is the bisulphide of iron, and is found widely scattered throughout the country. It generally contains about forty-seven parts of iron to fifty three parts of sulphur, but the ore has little if any value for the manufacture of iron, on account of the difficulty in obtaining it free from sulphur. The ore is, however, used for the manufacture of the sulphate of iron known to commerce. The presence of the ore may or may not indicate the presence of other ores of iron.

S. M. DUNN, State Lick, Pa., writes: "The BLADE and MONTHLY have become indispensable articles to our household. Keep them up to the present standard and they will never want friends." We can assure friend Dunn that we not only hope to do that but something besides.

J. L. HAMMELL, Castana, Monona Co., Iowa, wishes the address of Jacob Arrick, who was a resident of Noble Co., Ohio, in the year 1864.

ROBERT W., Stromsburg, Neb., writes to protest against the dark picture of our correspondent at North Loup, in his State. He says: "The people of Nebraska have been accumulating wealth faster than those of any other State through which I have ever traveled, and the grasshoppers have not crippled them one hundredth part as bad as is generally supposed at the East, nor can they ever materially check the progress of this, the destined 'Garden of the Republic.' The present season I raised, principally by my own labor, 500 bushels of wheat, which averaged 17 bushels to the acre. My corn was destroyed.'

ROBERT CHADWICK, Niles Center, Cook Co., Ills., writes: "I would like much to discover the whereabouts of my brother, James Chadwick. It is about four years since I last heard from him. He was then in Placerville, California. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and I think of the Free Mason Order also. I have something of importance to communicate to him and desire very much to get his address. If you can give us any information whereby we can secure his address, you will confer a great favor on his friends and relatives."

PRINTER, La Mora, O.—It is we believe at present the custom to omit the Miss in printing address cards for unmarried ladies, giving the first name in full. Visiting cards for married ladies have the prefix "Mrs," and the initials of their husbands names.

W. D. L., Akron, N. Y.—According to the present law, affidavits of all kinds, agreements, appraisements, assignments, acknowledgments of deeds, bills of exchange (inland and foreign,) bills of lading, bills of sale, contracts, bonds, certificates, conveyances, custom house entries, deeds, depositions, drafts indentures, insurance policies, inventories, Leases, letters of administration, letters testamentary, letters of credit, manifests, marriage certificates, mortgages, passage tickets pawner's checks, powers of attorney, promissory notes, protests, probate of wills, and writs are exempt from stamp duty. But on other articles stamps are required as follows. Bank checks 2c; cigar lighters 1c for 25; canned sauces, jellies, etc., not exceeding two pounds in weight 1c; friction matches, per 100, 1c; playing cards 5c per pack; proprietary medicines 1c and upward; wax tapers 3c per 100.

J. C. M., North Liberty, Ind.—The law says in substance that a postmaster shall be required to keep his office open during business hours. This would hardly require him to keep open till 9 P. M. We think he would be obliged to keep his office open every day in the week (Sunday excepted) during business hours.

N. M. T., Bloomington, Ind.—We think no reasonable young lady would object to moderate attentions to other young ladies by her promised husband in case of her own absence. —Read the recent answer in the BLADE regarding the Masonic order.—The government debt in 1866 was $2,783,425,879, and on the 1st of October, 1874, it was $2,139,743,196. The debt increased to 1866, when it was the largest, and has decreased since that date to the amount stated. 2. The bonds of the United States are the following: Sixes of 1861 (gold) total issue, $282,732,159 at six per cent. interest; five-twenties of 1862 (gold), total issue, $514,771,600 at six per cent. interest; five-twenties of 1864 (gold), total issue, $129,443,800 at six per cent. interest; five-twenties of 1865 (July issue), gold, total issue, $372,346,300 at six per cent. interest; five-twenties of 1865 (November issue), gold, total issue, $197,777,250 at six per cent.; five-twenties of 1867, gold, total issue, $371,345,350 at six per cent.; five-twenties of 1868, gold, total issue, $39,000,000 at six per cent.; ten-forties, gold, total issue, $194,591,500 at five per cent.; fives of 1870, gold, total issue, $200,000,000 at five per cent., and Pacific Railroad currency sixes, about $64,623,512. Of these bonds there were outstanding on the 1st of October, 1874, $1,207,204,600 of the six per cents., and $517,025,200 of the five per cents., together with the currency sixes. The bonds were sold for their face in currency.

GOSSIP.

The Emperor William will go to Italy on a visit to King Victor Emanuel next year.

When a person has to stand up in a Paris horse car no fare is collected by the driver. Fair enough.

When a man can buy seven chestnuts for five cents it seems that one sholud be shot for croaking about hard times:

If Worcester spells Wooster, why dosen't Rochester spell rooster? remarks an exchange. Hanged if it doesn't.

The drouth has been unprecedented along the Rio Grande the past year. In many places it has not rained for over a ear.

An Ohio man has been converted to temperance ninety-eight times, and he says he will go up to a hundied or die.

A large and growing demand has sprung up in Japan for our boots and shoes, which are supplied through the San Francisco merchants.

In 1873 it cost $63,500 to distribute $8,000 among the poor of Boston, through the interposition of certain fraudulent charitable societies.

Old Mrs. Swelkins wants to know what is the meaning of "ante" and "pass the buck." Her matrimonial companion uses it in his dreams, and she is afraid it indicates typhoid fever.

If you are saddled with debt you should wear the bridle of economy and feel the spur of necessity, be girt about with honest purposes, don't stir up your creditors, and suffer yourself to get bit by nobody.

Bus—to kiss. Re-bus—to kiss a gain. Blun-der-bus—two girls kissing each other. Omni-bus—to kiss all the girls in the room. Bus-ter—a general kisser. E-plure-bus unum—a thousand kisses in one.

In a certain Paris restaurant in Rue de Trinite, a plate of meat, a plate of vegetables, a dessert and a half bottle of wine are now served for nine cents; and a writer on the *Figaro*, having eaten pronounces it a good meal.

A farmer in Oregon has had a field of sixty acres of grain eaten by rabbits, and all of his other fields have suffered, although to a less extent, from their depredations. Hundreds are shot every day, but hundreds more come out from the sage brush and take their places.

Coupon tickets are the latest thing at fashionable weddings. The large card secures admission to the church, and the coupon entitles the holder to a reserved seat. Now let us have a printed programme of the ceremony, with a list of the bride's presents, and the name of the firm furnishing the trosseau announced.

Intelligence from Lima to the 27th of September is to the effect that the text of the treaty between Peru and China, signed at Tien-tsin on the 26th of June last, had arrived at Lima. By this instrument the coolie trade is virtually abolished and a more humane system adopted. The treaty will be submitted shortly to the Peruvian Congress for its sanction.

In the late stage robbery between Brookston and Paris, Texas, John H. Snyder, a St. Louis drummer, lost $80 and a valuable watch, which he did not want to give up. He offered to fight any of the robbers with fists for it, but they showed him a six shooter, and told him that was the way they did business. He was persuaded.

Fishermen in some parts of Europe and in this country kill fish with a knife or bludgeon as soon as they are taken from the water, because fish thus killed are found to be better than those which have long gasped and struggled before dying. The Dutch, for example, destroy life by making a slight longitudinal incision under the tail with a sharp instrument. On the Rhine they kill salmon by thrusting a steel needle into their heads. Fish may be easily killed by striking them a quick, sharp blow with a small stick on the back of the head just behind the eyes, or by taking them by the tail and striking the head quickly against any hard substance.

☞ The newspapers have already commenced to kill off prominent Presidential aspirants, by naming them in a manner well calculated to prove fatal.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CONNECTION.

In a few days, the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad will be completed from this city to the shore of Lake Michigan, at Ludington, a distance of 273 miles. Toledo has already very sensibly felt the importance of this great thoroughfare, but on the completion of the Road to the Lake, there is no reason why very important additional advantages may not result to Toledo and her enterprising business men. It will afford direct competition with the Detroit & Milwaukee Road for the trade of Milwaukee and the country beyond. The latter Road terminates at Grand Haven, where it connects with a boat line for Milwaukee. Ludington is only fifteen miles farther from Milwaukee than Grand Haven, while the former possesses a harbor fully equal to the latter This will open a new field for Toledo enterprise, and we have no doubt our business men will avail themselves of its advantages.

☞ Between the drouth and the fires, farmers in this section of country are faring badly. They find it necessary, in view of the scarcity of feed, to sell off their stock. The Monroe, Mich., *Commercial* refers to this subject as follows:

> On Saturday, the 24th inst., two carloads of cattle were shipped to New York, from this place, via Canada Southern Ry., and on the Saturday preceding, one carload was sent from here by the same route. Farmers are beginning to understand the impracticability of attempting to keep any large number of cattle or sheep over the coming winter on account of the scarcity of feed, and are disposing of their stock at the lowest market price, in fact for almost nothing. A fine milch cow was sold the other day for $16.

THE BAPTISTS.

Convention of Indiana Baptists.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Oct. 28, '74.

The first and most refreshing fact to be noticed, as I stepped from the cars today, was that it was raining—actually raining. Now this, to a dweller in Toledo, was refreshing indeed. The gutters of the streets were full of water this morning, so that the people of this region must be either of "the just or the unjust," for on such rain is to come down. In Toledo, we must be in a somewhat doubtful state, for the rain for a long time has passed us by. This meeting of the Baptists of Indiana may have somewhat to do with the "much water" enjoyed in this region, for they, as a people, are noted for this peculiar preference; and I expect that many others would join them just now in wishing for more water, either by pouring or sprinkling.

I find that the Convention of the Indiana Baptists is in session in the First Baptist Church of this city, Rev. J. R. Stone, D. D., pastor. The Baptists of this State number a little over 40,000, and, while so many, they are, like other religious bodies, possibly more or less lacking in benevolence, so that there are many wildernesses and solitary places which do not "rejoice and blossom as the rose," as yet. The Convention employs 15 missionaries, in 19 different stations, rendering 8 years of service. They report 1,627 sermons; prayer meetings, 762; pastoral visits, 2,767. With a small sum of money, such religious organizations sustain men where without such aid they could not stay. The plan or policy of these Conventions is to put a man in a certain place, and to give him enough to complete his salary—for while certain of these feeble churches can raise one-half or three fourths for a pastor's support, cannot raise the balance, and so the Convention comes forward and supplements their efforts by assuring them that they shall be sustained. To my mind, there is nothing in all the efforts of modern Christianity comparable with this missionary spirit, which seeks out the weak and destitute places, and presses upon them the aid that will eventually establish strong, self-sustaining churches, where now they are so weak. In all of these western States, the various denominations have grown to be what they are, largely through the influence of such Societies.

The officers for the Indiana Baptists for this year are:

Dr. J. R. Stone, President.
Rev. W. W. Swing and Rev. W. T. Jolly, Vice Presidents.
Rev. H. Knippinger, Treasurer.
Rev. W. N. Wyeth, Secretary.

There is a goodly attendance of members from all parts of the State, being the largest and best meeting held for several years. In addition to those living in Indiana, there are from abroad, Rev. Dr Jewett, of the India Mission; Rev. Prof. Mitchell, of the Chicago University; Mrs. Scott, a returned missionary from Assam, and others from other places outside of Indiana, and through the influence of such, the meetings have been permeated with what is called a missionary spirit. These foreign missionaries bring us news from afar, and while there is a good deal of question in many minds as to the wisdom of such efforts in lands beyond the sea, I am more than ever convinced that the essential element in the Christian religion, in its active expression, is this: *"to preach the gospel in the regions beyond,"* so that any church, and any organization calling itself Christian, that fails to seek and save that which is lost, cannot but die, and more than that, ought to die. Wherever, therefore, men are who need the gospel, in India or Indiana, in Burmah or Boston, there Christians are to labor; there they must spend money, even if it does cost fifty per cent. of all collected to carry each dollar to its appointed place.

But I must not weary any who may wish to read this letter, and so I must close.

Fort Wayne is one of the growing cities of Indiana, and with its railroad facilities, it must ever be a place of importance. I have not had time to go about very much, so cannot tell of the improvements and prospects, but I can see, simply as I walk along, that there have been great changes and large improvements since my last visit here.

D.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses have been issued by the Probate Judge this week:

Michael Prell to Caroline Hannan.
Charles Donohue to Mary Hayden.
Peter Simon to Katie Socie.
John Prosser to Julia A. Morris.
Ernest F. Boade to Lucy E. Schroeder.
Garrett H. Waldkotter to Mary Pitar.
John Leydorf to Ellen Kazmeier.
Joseph C. Kroch to Ella A. Thornton.
John Preston to Sophia Luuht.
John Hellerman to Wilhelmina Senblow
Patrick Carney to Rosa McKim.
William Truesdale to Mary E. Rhodes.
James Leroux to Herminie Largwin.

PAULDING & VAN WERT RAILROAD.—There is now a project on the tapis to build a narrow gauge railroad from Van Werttown on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad north through Paulding to the Toledo & Wabash Railroad, either at Cecil or Emerald Stations.

It is said that the Van Wert people engage to raise the larger portion of the capital necessary, if the Paulding county people will the minor part. There is already iron and ties enough at Paulding for one mile of the road.

CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.—Hon. F. C. LEBLOND, of Celina, Hon. W. D. HILL, of Defiance, Hon. C. BOESEL, of New Bremen, C. S. BRICE, of Lima, and J. M. C. MARBLE, of Van Wert, have been appointed members of the Centennial Committee from the Fifth Congressional District.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Lecture By Chaplain Byers Friday Night—His Scheme of Philanthropy—A Use for the House of Refuge.

Rev. Dr. BYERS delivered a very interesting lecture last night at the First Congregational Church, on the subject of "Reformatory Institutions," a subject upon which his long experience as chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary peculiarly fitted him to speak. He said he appeared in this city as the representative of the Prison Reform, and Children's Aid Association of Ohio, the objects of which he could best state by reading from the constitution of the Society:

> First. To aid homeless, destitute and dependent children: (1) By urging the erection and maintenance of "District Homes," as provided for by the law passed March 30th, 1874; (2) by encouraging public sympathy with "Children's Homes," "Orphan Asylums" and "Industrial Schools" already organized and sustained by private charity; (3) by securing to the defective and other classes of children the provisions made for them in the public institution of the State; (4) by efforts to secure juvenile delinquents against the pernicious influences of the common prison, seeking to place them directly under the care of correctional and reformatory insititutions
>
> Second. To secure reform in the prison system of the State: (1) In criminal law and its administration; (2) the improvement in the structure, discipline and management of our penal, correctional and reformatory institutions, whether in cities, counties or State; (3) by seeking to promote the care of, and providing suitable and remunerative employment for discharged prisoners, especially such as give evidences of a desire to reform.

The speaker spoke at length upon reformatory institutions in general, and more particularly upon those devoted to children. He found grave defects in many of them, but the ones which suited his theory best were those which were not conducted upon the reformatory, but the formative plan. These latter he styled "Industrial Schools." Of one of these institutions in Cleveland he said:

"Seventeen years ago, Father Waterton, of Cleveland, opened the Industrial School, where, for "going to school and for learning some little handicraft," the poor children of Cleveland could get regular and comfortable meals. This charity, like most of its kind, has its romance, but nothing in its history is equal in interest to the realities of rescue, relief, and permanent good effected by it. Very early in its history the city authorities, recognizing its utility, became its patron. Simultaneously, almost, private citizens organized aid for it, to supplement the appropriations made by the City Council. In these years (17) the total appropriations made by the city for the school has been $40,783. Meanwhile 5,219 scholars have had the advantages of its instruction.

As a result of this aid, a Girls' Home has been established in the city, and a Home for boys, with 60 acres of ground attached in West Cleveland. The Aid Society has furnished 32,237 articles of clothing; it has placed 1,135 children in Christian families, many of whom have now reached mature years, and are occupying places of trust and responsibility; 182 boys and girls have been discharged from the Probate and Police Courts conditioned upon the care of these houses, and instances of re-arrest have been rare; 15 girls under 12 years of age have been received from houses of prostitution, and subsequently placed in families, where they are doing well; 45 women have been taken directly from prison, and employment furnished them where they have subsequently behaved well; 164 lost children have been restored to their friends; 1,576 homeless boys and girls have been schooled, boarded, lodged and morally cared for, 23 have been sent to State Reformatories; 3 to Idiotic Asylums. Besides all this many infants from one day to one month old have been cared for until their adoption in families could be secured.

In regard to our own city, he said: I have dwelt at some length upon these facts, because I find standing idle to-day, in the suburbs of your great city, a magnificent building erected at great expense for the use of your city as a reformatory. The question as I stood in the presence of this building the other day and threaded my way through its ample halls, looked into its cozy and comfortable dormitories, saw its well appointed chapel and school rooms, its baths, and even a supply of furniture, and then emerged again into the ample grounds, saw not only its natural beauty for situation but its susceptibilities to cultivation, the question "why stand ye here all the day idle?" was forced upon me. Surely it cannot be said because "No man hath hired me or that there is no need for my services?" No, this, for that any day benevolent women were leaving cozy, comfortable homes—, and were becoming serving maids and matrons at a public table, for the sake of the hungry and naked children of Toledo. That very day other women were worrying their very "life out" to know what to do with incorrigible boys in your Orphan Asylum.

I once thought to suggest a plan by which that building could be utilized at once, but the suggestion might discourage the effort to maintain existing charities, might give excuses to stingy people to withhold their charities. The suggestion might do harm when only good was intended, so I thought best to make it only where all might hear and understand if they would. Suppose, if you please, the Commissioners of Lucas County were to invite the Commissioners of Fulton, Wood and Ottawa counties, to unite with them in the purchase of that property and establish there under the existing law a District Home for Children. Or, on the other hand suppose Toledo were to organize a Children's Home and Industrial School—and provide for the destitute children of adjoining counties, charging them for the keeping of such children at the average cost of such keeping? Why hold on to the idea of Reformatory, when the demand for simply formation work is so urgent? Winter is at hand, the houseless, hungry helpless ones will soon stand about your doors. You can provide for these; you have the provision made.

"Open the door to the children,
Tenderly gather them in—
In from the highways and hedges,
In from the places of sin—
Some are so young and so helpless,
Some are so hungry and cold—
Open the door to the children,
Gather them in to the fold."

ANOTHER METHOD

How Father Hannin Proposes to Take Care of the Youth of His Parish.

How to take care of the youth of a city is a question which is hard to answer. As many different theories have been advanced as there are thinkers on the subject. It is very seldom that the city takes charge of the rising generation and tries to prevent those who are not bad, from becoming so by constant or occasional association with those who are. Their mission, it seems, is only to take charge of them after they have become corrupt. The work of preventing this corruption is left to those few persons who take enough interest in humanity to keep in the right path those who otherwise would sooner or later fall. The Rev. Father HANNIN has conceived an idea that the youth of his parish should be kept from contaminating influences. His idea of the proper manner of doing this is to give them some place of resort, a place that shall be open to the whole parish, where they can meet and enjoy themselves every evening with harmless recreations and innocent and healthful amusements. He argues that when once the boys learn of the pleasure and profit they can obtain at such a place, they will frequent it, rather than spend their evenings in saloons and other places where they can but be imbued with desires and passions which will degrade them, and make them, when they arrive at the age of maturity, a disgrace to society, their parents and themselves.

As Father HANNIN never thinks, but acts, the idea was no sooner conceived than it was put into execution. The St. Patrick's Institute, which has already been described in these columns, was built, and the ground floors laid off with special reference to this idea.

He had the plan of the building so drawn that he could have a large reading room, gymnasium, shooting gallery, bowling alley and smoking room. Entering the building on Lafayette street, we pass through a large, comfortable stairs, and are led to the reading room. This is a large apartment, 30x40 feet in size, and is well lighted and ventilated. The walls and ceiling are beautifully frescoed, and the whole room presents a cheerful, comfortable appearance. Here the leading papers of the country are to be kept, and after awhile a fine library will be added.

After reading awhile we pass down a small flight of stairs, and find ourselves in the shooting gallery, which is 12x80 feet, and which is very well lighted and very pleasant. Several targets are to be placed here, and the members will have ample opportunity to practice shooting.

In an adjoining room we find the gymnasium and bowling alley which are in room 18 feet wide 81 feet long. The bowling alley is already completed and is one of the finest we ever saw. Every thing in its construction shows careful work and a desire to have it as perfect as possible. The gymnasium is not yet completed, but when finished it will be equal to any thing in the city. Everything that is usually found in such places has been ordered and is being made with special reference to durability, strength and neatness.

Leaving the gymnasium we enter the smoking-room, which is 18 feet wide and 36 long. Here all games of skill and chance will be placed, and the members will make the room the general resort for social intercourse. Each room is supplied with water, and is so ventilated that all the smoke will be carried off. The minutest details have been faithfully carried out, and when once in working order the young men of St. Patrick's Parish can have not excuse for coming down town nights, frequenting saloons and associating with improper characters.

Of course, an undertaking of this kind is very expensive. The cost of erecting the building and finishing the magnificent hall has been borne by the people of the Parish, and it is now proposed to hold a fair in the hall for the purpose of raising funds to complete the gymnasium and other rooms. The arrangements for the fair have not all been completed yet, but when it is announced it is earnestly hoped that all will participate, and by contributing their mite, help to finish the latest undertaking of Father HANNIN.

FULTON COUNTY.

School Statistics—Some Queer Litigation—Terrible Accident—Sent to the Penitentiary.

The Wauseon *Republican* has the following:

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The consolidated school report of the County Auditor, which has just been completed, shows that there was received for school purposes in this county, from all sources, for the year ending August 31st, 1874, the sum of $44,389.90; that the entire amount paid to teachers for the year was $25,173.79; and for all other purposes, $14,842.88. A balance of $13,385.24 remained in the hands of school treasurers at that date.

There were seven new school houses erected during the year, at a cost of $5,555. The total value of school property in the county, as estimated and returned to the Auditor, is $98,600, which is, no doubt, a very low estimate. There are the twelve township districts, one hundred and three sub-districts, and six special school districts.—There were employed during the year in the county 84 different male teachers and 134 female teachers. The average wages paid male teachers in the sub-districts per month (a school month consists of 20 days), was $38, and females, $23. In village or special districts, the average per month, paid male teachers was $53, and females, $33. The average number of weeks' school taught in the sub-districts was 25; in the village or special districts, 33 weeks. There were enrolled within the year, 3,240 male youths, and 2,792 female youths. The average daily attendance of boys was 1,154, and of girls, 2,004.

A NOVEL LAWSUIT.

A queer case occupied the attention of the Court of Common Pleas here last week, for several days. It seems that a lineal descendant of the speaking animal owned by Baalam, was in the habit of braying considerably. On one occasion as he was giving vent to his feelings, Mr. Robinson, of York, was passing by the field in which he was confined, and—and Jack spoke out in language more forcible than pleasing. This caused the team attached to the wagon in which Mr. R. was, to run away, causing some damage, and resulting in the death of one of the horses. For this Mr. Robinson sued the owner, Mr. Dunham, laying his damages at $2,000. Sixty witnesses were called, and eminent counsel on both sides were engaged, and Jack promised to become as noted as his famous ancestor, especially in their immediate neighborhood. For two days the trial continued, neighbors and counsel grew exceedingly wrothy—and at last a jury decided that there was no cause for action. Result—the costs will amount to nearly $200, to say nothing of lawyers' fees, which are not often light, and a considerable quantity of bad blood has been generated. A second trial has been granted.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

An interesting damage suit has just terminated in the Common Pleas Court this week with a verdict of $1,000. On the 3d of last March a little son of Geo. Congdon was badly injured by a buck belonging to Mr. Eli Philips of Royalton township. The animal was running in the road and attacked the boy as he was passing, knocking him over, causing severe injuries which the defense claimed were permanent. A suit for damages was commenced; about forty witnesses were present pro and con, and the trial occupied several days. The counsel for the plaintiff were M. Handy & Son, while W. C Kelley and M. R. Brailey, of this county, and Judge Lemmon, of Toledo, appeared for the defense. On Tuesday, the jury returned a verdict of $1,000 for the plaintiff. The amount sued for was $8,000. We understand a second trial has been granted.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A child of Mr. Eberly, of York township, aged about ten years, was recently seriously injured by being kicked and stamped on by horses. It seems that the child in passing horses, which were in a barn and belonged to a visitor, was kicked on the head and fell under the feet of of the horses and was terribly bruised—one leg being broken in three places and the internal organs of the body badly injured. The recovery of the child is very doubtful.

OFF TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Sheriff Johnson left last night for Columbus, taking Foster, Wilson, Jackson and Bowen to the Ohio Penitentiary, where they will enter into the State service for a term of years. If we are not mistaken, this is the largest batch of criminals ever sent from Fulton county at one time.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Wood County.

EDITOR BLADE:—As some boys were pushing a car on the side-track here Wednesday afternoon, one of their number—a son of Jacob Dauer, aged about 12 or 13 years—was caught between two cars and injured so that he died the same evening.

W.

Haskins, Oct. 28th.

Henry County.

EDITOR BLADE:—We were favored with a slight shower Wednesday evening. Thursday the earth had a moist appearance, which is in decided contrast to the dry, parched look of Wednesday. The leaves were as dry and crisp as though dried in an oven. There are extensive fires in the woods all around us. Some days the smoke is so dense that one can see but a very short distance. Were it not for the difficulty in breathing, one might think it a dense fog. Since the rain, it is very much clearer.

Since the shooting season opened the game has to suffer. Joshua Rhodes seems to be the champion shootist this fall. He killed five deer in two days, and thinks he did not hunt much either.

Last week A. R. Shible and Miss Dora Rickards were united in the "bonds of matrimony," "Friend after friend departs," etc. The small boys gave them an old-fashioned backwoods serenade.

During the first month's school there were 457 pupils in attendance.

MODOC.

Napoleon, Oct. 27, 1874.

Defiance County.

"Pedro" has reached Defiance.—A military company is to be raised in Defiance.—Thus far $1,500 has been subscribed towards the purchase of the new county Fair Grounds.—Jim Lawler, the missing Penitentiary bird from Defiance county, was found again after two days' absence. His hiding place was up a chimney, and he was discovered while down getting water.

IN GENERAL.

No one sells liquor in Oberlin, and yet men get drunk without going or sending out of town. The question is now, where do they get it?

The Clyde *Independent* says that it has good authority for saying that that all of section 36 and the west half of section 12, Seneca county is to be sold at a very early day to meet a deferred claim of the government.

The total receipts of the Defiance county fair were $2,255.31. That of Williams county $2,294.59.

Port Clinton is agitating the question of a steam fire engine, on which subject the town is being canvassed.

Bryan has 502 buildings, and a population of 2,681.

1874. 1875.

THE GOOD TIME COMING!!

(NASBY'S)

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will still occupy a prominent place, and deal telling blows upon the political sins and follies of the day. The Department of

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

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LOCKE & JONES, Publishers,
TOLEDO, OHIO

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1874

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A NEW OFFER.

WHEREAS, with the September number the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will begin a new volume, and with the improvements it has recently undergone and those now in contemplation, it promises to be the MOST VALUABLE as well as the CHEAPEST agricultural monthly published,

NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of November for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

THE THIRD TERM.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, in a dispatch yesterday, Wednesday, says:

> A double-leaded editorial in to-day's *Republican*, in regard to third term question, attracts much attention, and is accepted as an authoritative statement of the President's position.
>
> This article, after noticing the Cabinet meeting yesterday, goes on to say that after the business before the Cabinet was disposed of, the Third Term question came up for discussion, and that the topic having been suggested by a reference to the speech of Gen. Dix, at Cooper Institute, New York, on Monday evening last, the President embraced this opportunity to say that he regarded the agitation of this question as due solely to newspapers that had started it for the purpose of creating a sensation and directing attention to themselves.
>
> As for his making any statement on the subject to any one, he did not think it would comport with his dignity as President of the United States to make a statement on this question in response to clamors from newspapers.
>
> Notwithstanding the above positive declaration, it can be said without violating any confidence, that some of the members of the Cabinet who were present yesterday were decidedly in favor of the President speaking out boldly, and thus stopping the agitation which is believed to be hurting the Republican party in some sections of the country; but their advice did not present itself favorably to the President.
>
> The assertion is freely made by the President's personal friends that there is no doubt of his intention to decline any further political honors, and they felt sanguine a few days ago that they would be enabled to get a pointed and positive declaration from him to this effect, and had it not been for what he terms the clamor of the newspapers they would have succeeded. He now feels that to define his position would indicate a weakness on his part, which he has fully made up his mind not to exhibit, and so the matter will be allowed to remain where it now stands.

While we agree with the President in the position that it is not consistent with the dignity of his station to respond to all "newspaper clamors," there may be occasions when the voice of the press fairly reflects the voice of the people. Where great interests are affected by the agitation of questions which may be settled by a single word from the President, or his authorized representative, there is no reason why such word should not be spoken. While we do not suppose the President's name will be presented at the next Republican National Convention, there would be no lack of dignity in his announcing his purpose to retire at the end of his present term, and the canvass in New York has disclosed the fact that such an announcement might be of service to the President's political friends.

☞ Do you intend taking the new BLADE? We purpose making it such a paper as no intelligent reading man can afford to do without. Try it and see.

THE WEEK.

By permission of the President, the Cincinnati *Gazette* has published a letter which we re-produce elsewhere, which is supposed in some indirect way to shadow forth GRANT's views upon a third term. Singular as it may seem, no two public journals have agreed as to the interpretation to be put upon this letter, the New York *Tribune's* version being that as GRANT considered his election in 1872 a sacrifice, he regards himself as still in the hands of his friends. The plain text of the document in question would seem to be that the President does not propose to use any influence or effort in any way to secure a renomination, but if renominated he will not decline. His best friends will expect some more direct and straightforward utterance from him before the Convention shall come on.—The President has expressed his intention of making a full report to Congress of the troubles at the South, giving at the same time a complete history of the disturbances and outrages as far as they can be learned.—The Secretary of the Treasury has stepped in to prevent the Union Pacific Railroad Company from receiving the remainder of its land subsidy withheld under the executive order of 1869, the reason given being that they have not complied with the law requiring them to pay annually five per cent. of their net earnings for the liquidation of their indebtedness to the government. This is touching these corporations upon a tender spot, and the result will probably be to bring them to time.—The safe burglary trial is now in progress at Washington, but nothing has been decided.—Reports show that for the fiscal year ending Saturday, the receipts from Internal Revenue sources were $35,682,498.

At a Republican mass meeting in New York on the 26th, Gov. DIX stated explicity, in answer to a question during his speech, that he was opposed to a third term. This has killed the attempt of the Democrats to saddle this burden upon the New York Republicans in the canvass of this fall.—The Episcopal Convention has continued in session the past week, but the business has been almost entirely of a technical or theological character.—Matters in the East are very quiet and the past week has been unmarked by anything of a startling or sensational character. The Beecher-Tilton trial is fairly under way, and Chief Justice NELSON has refused the application of BEECHER's counsel for a bill of particulars.—A decision of some importance was rendered in the New York Supreme Court, remanding to the custody of the Sheriff, City Editor SHANKS, of the New York *Tribune*, who refused to give the name of the parties furnishing sundry alleged libellous matter which appeared in that paper. The position hitherto taken by newspapers has been that they were themselves responsible for all libellous matter appearing in their columns where they chose to withhold the name of the informant or correspondent.

Information from Southwestern Nebraska shows that the people of that portion of the State are suffering severely for want of the common necessities of life. Thousands of people have neither food nor clothing nor the means of leaving the State.—The Utah Western Railroad is progressing rapidly, some twenty miles being ready for the iron.—Elections were held in various States on Tuesday but we are obliged to go to press without any reliable reports as to results. It is difficult, in the present unsettled condition of politics, to make any prediction as to the vote of the different States, and with our readers, we propose to wait for the figures.

In the South matters are still quiet, and the presence of U. S. troops in the disturbed quarters has been having a wholesome effect. Numerous arrests have been made by U. S. Marshal, for violation of the enforcement act, and in most of these cases bail has been procured.

Foreign news, correspondence, etc., will be found this week under the usual headings.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

The AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, it is not too much to say, continues to improve with each succeeding number, and the constant accessions to its subscription list show that it is every day better and better appreciated. The ladies everywhere are especially interested in the FARM JOURNAL, while it is pre-eminently a paper for the Farm and Garden. Read the following from the table of contents, showing the list of original articles in the November number:

Guernsey Cattle (Illustrated).
Progress of Science.
"That Cow"—Fanny Flint.
Agricultural Chemistry—J. S. G.
"The American Farm Journal"—Frank Anon.
Griddle Cakes—S.
Education of Woman—Home.
The Beauty that Never Dies—Grace Hazlewood.
Farming in Nebraska—Antelope.
More About Milk Houses—*.
Pasturing Meadows—Jack Rural.
Sanitary Effects of Fires—R. L. S.
Cutting Brush—F. Lowrie.
Is the Young Man Industrious?—J. E. Mc.
The World's Wheat Crop—R. L. S.
In the Matter of Complaints—J.
Aunt Carrie's Letters, III—Aunt Carrie.
Heaves in Horses—L. Ellis.
My Pet Coon—Harry E. Harris.
Home-made Weather Gauge.
A New Offer—(Ed.)
Something About Stains—(Ed.)
The Newer Varieties of Peaches—(Ed.)
Postage Free—(Ed.)
The Toledo Blade—(Ed.)
Locke's National Monthly—(Ed.)
Pennsylvania Farming—J. W. W.
Economy—S. L. H.
A Letter from One of Our Girls—Lou Mason.
The Catawissa Raspberry—B. H. H.
Raising Lima Beans—C. H. McC.
Olden Times.
Tim Howe's Farming Venture—Tim Howe.
A Farmer's Kitchen—Kit Chen.
Farming in Central Illinois—W. A. Hawley.
The Chess Theory—L. Ellis.
Housekeeping—J. E. W.
The Prices We Pay—J. R. K.

☞ "POSTAGE FREE will be the order of things on all the BLADE publications on and after January 1st, 1875. This will save our subscribers from twelve to twenty cents a year, and yet the price of our publications remains substantially unchanged.

HOLIDAY LITERATURE.

The time is rapidly approaching when holiday literature will be in demand. In this connection we call the attention of our readers to the issue of LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for December, which will contain a capital Thanksgiving story from the pen of a popular contributor, a touching and beautiful Christmas story, several humorous sketches of a very attractive character, with original poems, sketches, etc., etc., the whole making without question the best number of the volume. For entertaining reading at a low price, the NATIONAL MONTHLY has no equal. It will contain, during the coming year, many marked improvements, and papers by several new writers, but will still be published at the same price, one dollar a year.

With the December number of the MONTHLY will be issued a new premium offer, to which we call the especial attention of all who desire to take a first class magazine during the coming year. We want all our readers to send in their names for a *free* specimen copy of the NATIONAL MONTHLY for December, containing the new premium list for 1875.

THE THIRD TERM.

It may answer to assume that the talk about the "third term" is mere "newspaper twaddle," but nevertheless it acquired such proportions that Governor Dix found it necessary to define his position upon that question, and the demonstrations which followed his utterances on that subject were such as to leave no doubt of the deep impression made by the agitation of the question upon public sentiment. Besides, when a question is considered of sufficient moment to demand consideration on the part of the Cabinet, it must, or at least should, amount to something more than "newspaper twaddle." The President then had there had an opportunity to define his position, and when urged to declare himself not a candidate, he certainly could have done so with as little sacrifice of dignity as it required for him to comment upon the course of certain public journals. And then, right upon the heels of his refusal to declare himself not a candidate, he causes to be published a private and confidential letter, written prior to the last Republican National Convention, in which he, in the usual style, places himself in the hands of his friends, to be used as a candidate or not, as they may deem best. He is, therefore just as much a candidate for nomination to-day as he was when he wrote the letter in 1872. No other reasonable interpretation can be given to his refusal to declare himself not a candidate, followed by the publication of the letter written in 1872. His talk to his Cabinet was simply an evasion of the question, while the publication of his letter must be considered a declaration of his position relative to a renomination. As we have said before, he has made a grave mistake. The people, no matter how cordially may be their endorsement of President GRANT's administration, are thoroughly convinced that no man should be elected to the Presidential office for a longer period than two terms of four years each. Upon this point, outside of those holding positions under the Administration, there is little diversity of sentiment. It is not founded upon opposition to President GRANT or his policy, but results from a belief in the benefits arising from changes in public servants as often, at least, as once in eight years.

THE JERSEY CITY SCANDAL.

The evidence for the prosecution, in the case of Rev. GLENDENING, charged with the seduction of Miss POMEROY, in Jersey City, has all been presented to the Church Court. It shows conclusively that GLENDENING was a constant attendant upon Miss POMEROY; that he gave her valuable presents; that they were frequently together alone; that she considered herself engaged to him; that he went to the Matron of the Infant Asylum at No. 24 Clinton street, N. Y., to engage rooms for and attendance upon Miss POMEROY during confinemant; that he proposed to leave the child, in a basket, upon the door-steps of some unknown party; and that she, on her dying bed, repeatedly and in the most truthful manner declared him to be the father of her child. How the Reverend sinner proposes to get rid of this evidence of guilt, remains to be seen. The case is a most remarkable one in every feature; yet, in view of all the facts established by the testimony, the most astonishing part of it is the plea of innocence on the part of the accused. The Matron of the Asylum recognized him as the person who made application to her, as above stated, and the testimony throughout appears conclusive.

THE ARGENTINE WAR.

Such conflicting rumors are received from the seat of war in South America, that it is impossible to say at this distance which of the contesting parties has gained the advantage. The insurgents were beaten at Placs by the government troops under the command of General RIVRAS, and their general taken prisoner, aside from which, however, it is claimed that the Government did not gain any signal advantage. The revolutionist forces appear to be gathering with great strength before Buenos Ayres, and the greatest apprehensions are felt by the authorities of that city, since evidences are apparent that the government troops within the city are in league with the insurgents, and fears are entertained that they will in a body unite with General MITRE's forces, which would leave the city at the hands of the insurgents. Congress closed its session on the 20th inst., and though AVELANEDA is firmly established in office, it is believed he cannot long maintain his position, on account of his unpopularity. He is offering heavy rewards for the capture of the steamers of the revolutionists, and otherwise making vigorous efforts for the defense of his government and the Capital. Should no compromise be effected, which now appears probable, the battle before the city of Buenos Ayres will be a most sanguinary one, and upon its issue the success or defeat of the contesting factions will be largely dependent.

IMPOVERISHED SOILS.

Ninety years ago, JEFFERSON deplored the wretched system of farming which robs the soil of its fertility and impoverishes its tillers. Could he to-day witness the vast extent of land in this country which has been worn out, with no effort made to replenish it, what could he say? Then, he only discovered a tendency toward that general impoverishment which now exists throughout all the older States. Many farmers utterly ignore the fact that soil can have its fertilizing properties exhausted by constant draft upon them. Evidently they suppose that fertility is a something which can always give and never receiving anything in return. But a little observation should correct this opinion. Lands which at first yielded abundant crops and made the farmer rejoice with the rich returns for his labor, are now hard to till, and cannot be induced to yield enough to pay for the labor required to produce a crop. In New England, the farmers are, in numerous instances, too poor to buy manures with which to give new life to their farms. The same process of deterioration is going forward in all sections of the country. Men go West, procure a farm, and recklessly draw from the soil the largest possible amount of its riches in the shortest possible time. No thought is given to the preservation of the good qualities of the land. No care is had for the future, and the next generation will find it necessary to go still farther West, if they would find productive lands. There must be an end to this process at some period, and then what can be done? To reclaim the soil will require no small amount of means and labor. That fertility which may easily be retained, is difficult to recover when once lost. How important, therefore, that every farmer should realize his obligation to feed the soil, just as he would feed his horse, to preserve its capacity for usefulness.

CHANGE OF TOWNSHIP LINES

The Board of County Commissioners Monday concluded their revision and re arranging of township lines, growing out of the extension of the limits of the city. Port Lawrence township is extended so as to embrace all the newly annexed territory. Manhattan township, like the "Manhattan Bank," the "Manhattan Railroad," and several other Manhattanisms, is "counted among the things that were." It is wiped out of existence, and as the General Government divided up the Modocs among other Indian tribes, for the purpose of more effectually disposing of the lava beds desperadoes, so the Commissioners have divided Manhattan, and used it to compensate two of the other townships for lands swallowed up by the growth of Toledo. That portion of Manhattan lying upon the east side of the river, is given to Oregon township, and that portion lying upon the northwest side of the river is annexed to Washington township. Adams takes liberal slices from Sylvania and Springfield townships to compensate her for what she lost when Toledo made a raid upon her territory, and she has quite materially enlarged her proportions by the operation. The Commissioners have been thorough in their consideration of this subject, and it is believed their conclusions will meet with very general approval. In our local columns will be found full particulars of the action of the Commissioners.

THE LUMBER COMBINATION.

The readers of the BLADE will remember our reference to the proposition adopted by the National Association of Lumbermen, a few weeks since, by which it was agreed to diminish the lumber product in order to keep up prices. As many manufacturers were not present, of course the action of the Association was not binding upon those who were absent and did not subscribe to the agreement. The Association therefore provided that in case absentees refused to join in the movement, the agreement should be void. It now transpires that many lumbermen are not willing to be governed by the agreement of the Association, but propose to manufacture the usual quantity of lumber. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the National Association has issued a circular releasing all who signed the agreement to diminish the quantity of lumber manufactured from such obligation. So the attempt to keep up high prices, by a combination of manufacurers, has suffered defeat, and the public may reasonably expect fair prices as the result of healthy competition.

☞ THE NEW TOLEDO BLADE will be characterized by some unusually taking attractions. Only think of a paper containing seventy-six columns each week (instead of fifty-six, as at present) sent free of postage, at $2 00 per year.

☞ The Gouraud preparation, advertised elsewhere, will be found to be all that are claimed for them. Dr. GOURAUD was in the BLADE twenty-six years ago, and his preparations have held the market from that day to this; the sales increasing each year. They have a positive actual value, for they are honestly made by a chemist who has devoted a life-time to preparations of this nature. Every one of Dr. GOURAUD's preparations may be depended upon, as doing precisely what he advertises for them. They are for sale at most drug stores, but parties who desire them where they are not for sale, may depend upon getting them by mail by addressing the Doctor as per advertisement.

☞ Send us the names of your friends who ought to take the new BLADE, and we will send them specimen copies free.

☞ The annexation of the Fiji Islands to the kingdom of Great Britain has become an accomplished fact, whose formal completion took place about one month since, and the missionary-devouring Fijians are now the loyal subjects of her Britanic and Christian Majesty Queen VICTORIA, who doubtless henceforth will see to it that they are abundantly supplied with "moral pocket handkercheifs and red flannel shirts." Sir HERCULES GEORGE ROBERT ROBINSON, Governor of New South Wales, accepted the new possessions of Great Britain with great pomp and ceremony in the name of his government, in token of which he raised aloft the British flag on Fijian soil, as an emblem of its new sovereignty.

A MISTAKE.

President GRANT has made a grave mistake. Substantially, he announces himself as a candidate for renomination at the hands of the Republican party The authorized publication of his private letter, written in 1872, under the circumstances, can be interpreted in no other light than as an avowal of his position on the Third Term question. That he has a right to be a candidate, none will doubt: but that he should, at this early date, and in the face of the strong protests of the press and people of the country, make such announcement, is indeed remarkable, but not altogether unprecedented. Other Presidents have "thrown themselves upon their friends" in like emergencies, by an open avowal of their wishes and purposes similar to that sent out by President GRANT, but the power and patronage of the Government was as naught when brought into contact with public sentiment.

It is only a few days since the President told his Cabinet officers that he should pay no attention to the "clamors of the press," and now he does pay attention to that "clamor" by announcing that he is at the service of his friends. Clearly, he should have preserved silence or declared his purpose not to be a candidate. Entering the field at this early date, against the strong opposition already expressed by his own party friends, must necessarily embarrass his friends and himself, and greatly impair his usefulness as Chief Executive. In addition to this, the fight for a renomination must cost him more of reputation than he has gained through the Presidency. All such contests have terminated thus, and every true friend of the President must sincerely regret the step which he taken.

THE ELECTIONS.

The telegraph brings us partial returns from the States which held their elections yesterday. Few will be disappointed at the general result, although the extent of the Democratic victories may disappoint all. It was generally conceded that the current was strongly in favor of large Democratic gains, but perhaps no one looked for such sweeping results as the intelligence now received clearly indicates. In some States, local issues affected the result; but the defeat of the Republicans, as a rule, must be attributed to some general cause, which has affected it in every State. Can there be a doubt as to that cause? Is it not owing to the fact that Congress, and the President, regardless of the demands of the people, who were suffering from business prostration, not only refused to adopt measures for increasing the currency and rendering available for circulation that which is now in circulation, but actually adopted a law which has had the effect to contract the currency and continue business depression with increased severity? Congress and the President were too largely influenced by the appeals of bondholders and money lenders, and heard not the cries of distress which came up from the industrial classes of the country for relief. The result is what we predicted it would be at the time Congress and the President took a stand against the emphatic demands of nine-tenths of the business men and laboring people of the country. No party can hope to succeed when it defies public sentiment and refuses to favor such just measures of public policy as may be necessary to insure general prosperity. To the inconsistency of the President's course upon the currency question, and the unwise action of Congress, may be credited the victories achieved by the Democrats this fall. Shall the lesson be lost upon the President and Congress? Will they still persist in a policy which produces business stagnation and throws thousands of poor men out of employment? We shall see.

Our returns are yet too incomplete to enable us to give the definite result: yet there is no doubt that the next Congress will be Democratic. As far as heard from, the gains are larger than the estimates which gave that party a majority of the members of the House. The gains in most of the Northern States will exceed the estimates of the Democrats. The effect of this victory for the Democrats upon the condition of affairs at the South, remains to be seen, yet there are reasons for believing that it can work no good to the loyal people of that section, or to the peace of the country.

☞ THE FARM JOURNAL only costs seventy-five cents a year, where other agricultural papers of the same character cost $1.50. Send for a free copy of the JOURNAL containing the new premium offer.

☞ It appears that some of the Chinamen in San Francisco send money to their mothers in the Celestial kingdom for the purchase of wives. Recently a very ugly specimen of a Chinese woman arrived in that city, having been bought by one of her countrymen for $300. When an American joked AH SIN upon the lack of personal beauty of his companion, the astute Chinaman replied, with evident satisfaction with his bargain, "No muchee handsome, but better, because handsome woman no workee, and all timee kick up bobbery;" thereby intimating that the plainer article was more practical. Sensible Chinaman.

☞ VAN PELT, the model reform saloon keeper and crusader, is at it again. The Springfield, Ohio, *Republican* says:

> Mr. J. C. Van Pelt has just opened a whisky shop in Wilmington, Ohio. Poor fellow! How true it is that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

☞ The New York *Commercial Advertiser* utters a truth which should be better understood, when it says: "The skilled workman has never any reason to fear that he will fail to find remunerative employment, unless he insists upon carrying on his shoulders all the lazy and thriftless of his craft, and insisting that they shall have equal wages with him." It very seldom occurs that a competent and well-disposed workman finds it necessary to "strike" on his own account. With him, a "strike" is a sacrifice for the benefit of incompetent or unworthy workmen.

A REMINISCENCE.

On the 26th inst., there died at Republic, Seneca county, this State, of paralysis, JOHN P. MCARDLE, in the 90th year of his age. The deceased was, we have no doubt, the oldest printer in the State, if not in the nation. He was also a book binder, as it was the custom, at the time Mr. McA. learned his trade, for printers to be also binders, thus enabling them to "make a book." From the Tiffin *Tribune*, we learn that Mr. MCARDLE was born in Armagh, Ireland, March 18, 1785, and that he came to this country with his father's family in 1801, locating in Washington county, Pa., where he learned the printer's trade. In 1809, he removed to Marietta, for four years working at that place and Zanesville. In 1813, young MCARDLE removed to Clinton, Knox county, where, in company with SAMUEL H. SMITH, he published the *Ohio Register*. This was a small sheet—about 12x20—and was conducted in accordance with the customs of that time; that is, it contained no local news beyond marriages, deaths and advertisements.

Clinton, where the *Register* was published, was located north of Mt. Vernon, in Knox county, and was the rival of Mt. Vernon for the county seat. The latter was located on what was then known as "Owl Creek," but which is now called Vernon River, while the latter was about two miles from the river and only boasted a most excellent spring, with a vein of unusual size. A good story is told by old settlers in that locality, and is also reported in HOWE's History of Ohio, respecting the manner in which the county seat was located at Mount Vernon. This occurred, if we are not mistaken, during the publication of the *Register* at Clinton. The writer of this has in his possession a bound volume containing fugitive numbers of the *Register* during three years of its existance in Clinton, yet it contains nothing to indicate that a county seat struggle was pending. In those days, public journals were too dignified to deal with such questions. But, as we have said, old settlers and the History of Ohio relates the manner in which the county seat was located, and how the Mt. Vernon people came to win the prize.

At that time, Commissioners were appointed to visit, "view the landscape o'er," and locate seats of justice. In this case, the Commissioners visited Mount Vernon first. It was then but a small village, the streets being full of stumps. Of course, the Commissioners were provided with all the luxuries incident to pioneer life, and were treated in the most polite manner possible by the Vernonites. Most of the male citizens, by previous arrangement, were in the streets working like so many beavers, grubbing up stumps and improving the streets. Such public spirit and industry pleased the Commissioners, of course.

After spending the requisite amount of time at Mount Vernon, the Commissioners mounted their horses and started up over the hill for Clinton. As soon as they were fairly out of sight, every grubber and shoveler dropped his pick and spade, donned his most ragged suit of clothes, and all made a circuit through the woods for Clinton, arriving there about as soon as the Commissioners reached the ambitious little village. Once there, they all assumed to be drunk, "raised particular Cain," and made the place just as uncomfortable as possible for the Commissioners, who were so disgusted with Clinton that they soon returned to Mt. Vernon and declared it the county seat of Knox county. For many years, Clinton has only existed in the memories of the early settlers and in the history of the county, there not being so much as a sign left to indicate that a village had ever existed at that point. Soon after the location of the county seat, the *Register* was removed to Mount Vernon, where M'ARDLE retained his connection with it until 1822.

From Mt. Vernon, MCARDLE removed to Wellsburg, Va., and started the Wellsburg *Gazette*, which he continued until 1824, when he removed to Norwalk and established the Norwalk *Reporter*, the first paper ever published in what is now Huron county. For several years, M'ARDLE carried on a bindery at Fremont, quitting the business only a few years ago. He was emphatically a pioneer printer—a missionary in the newspaper business—and lived to see most wonderful changes in all departments of his chosen occupation, as well as in his adopted country and State. Ninety years, commencing just prior to the nineteenth century, embraces more of history—more of human progress—more of material and intellectual development—than any other previous ninety years in the world's history. This country owes much to such men as M'ARDLE. While their efforts, as witnessed by the people of the present day, may appear feeble, they were the necessary steps to that broader and stronger development which characterizes the present day.

INDIANA OFFICIAL.

The official returns from the Indiana election give the Democrats an average majority of 18,413 on the State ticket, and a majority of $15,298 on the Congressional vote—showing that the Republican candidates for Congress polled a stronger vote than the Republican State ticket, a result quite different from that which characterized the vote in Ohio.

☞ Cleveland *Herald*: "Another dam disaster in Massachusetts. See election returns."

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST.—We take pleasure in saying a word in behalf of *Whitney's Musical Guest*, a publication that will commend itself to all lovers of music. The November number, which is now before us, presents not only a very interesting table of literary contents, but also a very fine collection of vocal and instrumental music, which alone is worth double the price of a copy. The subscription rates, we believe, are only $1.00 per year—a remarkably low figure for so good a journal. Published by W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, Ohio.

☞ Remember that the BLADE, NATIONAL MONTHLY and FARM JOURNAL will be sent one year, *postage free*, for only $3.35.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books Received:

The BLADE takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following new books: "The Faire Gospeller," by the author of "Mary Powell,"—Dodd & Mead, New York; "Beldazzles' Bachelor Studies,"—G. W. Carleton & Co., New York; "Advancement of Science," an inaugural address, by Prof. John Tyndall—Asa K. Butts & Co., New York; "Woman, Love and Marriage," by F. Saunders — Carleton & Co., New York; "The Portable Atlas," by John Bartholomew — G. P. Putnam's Sons; "The Patrons' Handbook," by J. K. Hudson—published by the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas; "Bound by his Vows," (a Romance,) from the German of Werner; "John Thompson and Other Stories," by Louisa Parr; "The Livelies and Other Stories," by Sarah Winter Kellogg, (paper); "A Modern Cressida," by Frances Asheton, (paper)—all published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. "The French Principia," a book for beginners in French; "Old Wells Dug Out," sermons by Rev. Dewitt Tallmadge; "Latin Hymns," with English notes, edited by F. A. March, L.L. D.; "The Life of Admiral Foote," by J. M. Hoppin—all published by Harper & Bros., New York; and "The Diamond Bracelet," by Mrs. Henry Wood—T B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

Also the following: "Hazel Blossoms," by John Greenleaf Whittier; "Fast Friends," by J. T. Trowbridge—both published by J. R. Osgood & Co.; "American Wild Fowl Shooting," J. W. Long; "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," A. H. Bogardus; "Antoinette," a novel, by Henry Churton, and "Norwood," a novel, by Henry Ward Beecher—all published by J. B. Ford & Co., New York.

"The Patrons' Handbook" is a work which will be found of especial value to the Patrons of Husbandry throughout the country at large. It contains Constitutions, By-Laws of National Grange, State, County and Subordinate Granges, declaration of principles, manual of practice, parliamentary rules and usages, history, decisions, directions, &c., of value to members or those wishing to become informed upon the subject. (J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.)

"Woman, Love and Marriage" is from the pen of Frederick Saunders, author of "Salad for the Solitary." Mr. Saunders is well known as a graceful and accomplished writer. His style is original, and is finished and elegant to a high degree. Thackeray says it is best to love wisely; but to love foolishly is better than not to be able to love at all. A perusal of Mr. Saunders' admirable work will destroy a regiment of the most confirmed old bachelors, and we suggest to the ladies, that they might do a good thing for that benighted class by bringing Mr. Saunders' book into general circulation. (G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

We are very glad in this connection to direct public attention to a work great value to the scholar and the historian, and highly desirable both for reference and for general reading. We refer to the "Cyclopeedia of American Literature" by Evert and George L. Duyckinck, and edited to date by M. Laird Simons. This work is now being issued in fifty-two semi-monthly numbers printed in clear type on tinted paper, and handsomely illustrated with steel engravings. The work is not restricted to professed authors, nor is it limited to writers born in America. In its literary biographies and selections, as its preface clearly states, it strives to represent all those who have directly influenced the thought and culture of the nation. The design of the Cyclopedia is to bring together as far as possible, in one work convenient for perusal and reference, memorials and records of the writers of this country and their works, from the earliest period to the present day. There are numerous instances of this kind, not merely relating to authorship, but extending into the spheres of social and political life, which are to be sought for in literary biography, and particularly in the literary biography of America, where the use of the pen has been for the most part incidental to other pursuits. The history of the literature of the country contained in the pages of this work, is not only an exhibition of art and invention, of literature in its immediate and philosophical sense, but is also a record of mental progress and cultivation, of facts and opinions, which derives one of its main interests from its historical value. It is important to know what books have been produced, and by whom; whatever the books may have been or whoever may have been the men. The entire literary charge of this work was entrusted to its present editor, who has very carefully selected, from among the many candidates for admission, and has chronologically arranged them, so that all that relates to each author is to be found under a single heading—a task requiring great care and patient labor. Selections have been similarly made, wherever necessary, and biographical sketches have been inserted of those authors who have won the right to admission in recent years. These original articles are as full in detail as the accessible data permitted, and recourse has always been had to the best sources of information. Careful examination has been made of the chief works in America of recent publication, and carefully selected extracts made therefrom. The entire work may be relied on for its accuracy, and, we trust, prove as complete a record as the difficulties of the subject have permitted. (T. Ellwood Zell, No. 17 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.)

"Potter's Complete Bible Encyclopedia," edited by Rev. William Blackwood, D.D., L.L. D., is a work which will commend itself with especial favor to the Bible student, be he priest or layman. Like other works of this character, it is issued in semi-monthly parts, the whole comprising about 2,000 brevier pages with more than 300 engravings. It will afford, in brief, a universal treasury of religious knowledge, comprising the history, biography, geography and literature of the Bible—Doctrinal and practical theology—Church History, from the days of the Apostles to the present time, including full and impartial accounts of the various religious denominations, their respective histories, tenets, forms ceremonies, etc.—Ecclesiastical architecture and nomenclature, and Biographies of all men and women eminent in the history of the church. Its contents are designed to embrace all the available information in relation to every subject in the range of Biblical, Ecclesiastical and General Religious Literature. The information furnished has been gathered from thousands of publications of various kinds, and in many tongues. The results of investigation and research are given, and not the opinions of individuals or their arguments. The language in which the articles are clothed is generally plain, simple and direct—ambiguous or needlessly difficult words or phrases being studiously excluded, together with words in Hebrew, Greek, Syriac and other foreign characters; hence it is especially adapted to the wants of those whose circumstances and opportunities forbid their engaging in extensive research. It is also intended to subserve the uses of the cultured student by condensing and presenting to his mind, for ready use, matter which would otherwise require much time and searching study. In Biblical Literature and Criticism, as well as in the field of General Religious information not found in the Bible, this work is most complete and comprehensive, while the illustrations are large and very finely executed. All matter is arranged alphabetically which will make the "Bible Encyclopedia" most convenient for reference. (John E. Potter & Co., No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia.)

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AN APPEAL FOR WORK.

Labor is wealth. What a loss, therefore, the country is now sustaining through the large number of unemployed men who have industrious habits and are willing to work at low wages rather than remain idle and be subject to the drafts of idleness upon the necessitses of life and the morals of the idler. In another column, an honest laborer appeals for work. He represents a large number of men all over the country, who see the severities of winter staring them in the face, and know not how their families can be supplied with the most ordinary comforts without employment can be obtained. Is it not wise economy for the city, and all persons who can do so, to afford work for such men? Is it not good economy, to say nothing of moral duty? Suppose it may be necessary to make some sacrifice to secure currency on city bonds, is it not better to make the sacrifice than that industrious, needy men be permitted to suffer for the want of work?

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Cleveland *Herald* of this morning, after a careful consideration of the returns from the November elections, gives the following as about the political complexion of the next House of Representatives:

	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
Alabama	3	5	..
Arkansas	3	1	..
Delaware	..	1	..
Florida	..	2	..
Georgia	..	9	..
Illinois	10	8	1
Kansas	2	1	..
Kentucky	..	10	..
Maryland	..	6	..
Massachusetts	5	4	2
Michigan	6	3	..
Minnesota	2	1	..
Missouri	11	2	..
Nevada	1	..	..
New Jersey	4	3	..
New York	11	21	1
Pennsylvania	14	13	..
Rhode Island	2	..	..
South Carolina	3	2	..
Tennessee	2	8	..
Texas	..	6	..
Virginia	2	7	..
Wisconsin	5	3	..
Total	86	116	4
Louisiana	1	5	..
Holding over	13	4	..
Elected in October	30	33	..
	130	158	4

MICHIGAN.

It seems that Michigan gives a small Republican majority—from 5,000 to 10,000. The Legislature will be strongly Republican. The Republicans claim six of the Congressional delegation, a loss of three members. The new Constitution and the Woman Suffrage clause, are defeated by a large majority.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* concludes a reference to the Catholic cemetery case in this city as follows: "The question remains to be decided whether the laws of Ohio, which recognize no difference in the rights of the dead, be they Christian, Jew or infidel, are to have sway or give place to those of an ecclesiastical body."

☞ It is worthy of note, that CHARLEY FOSTER, the man who exposed corruption in Congress, is elected in a Democratic district, while BEN. BUTLER, the defender of corruptionists, is badly defeated in a Republican district. There are some honest Democrats, and lots of honest Republicans yet living.

☞ The victories achieved by the Democrats yesterday, must have the effect to cause the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana to regard the October victories as "no great shakes," after all.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

What of the Night?

EDITOR BLADE:—It is useless to speculate concerning the causes that produce it—the fact itself is patent—we are enveloped in the gloom of night—terrible in darkness—hideous with the wailings of want and despair. It is a time for acting, not theorizing. Paraphrazing the language of Patrick Henry, capitalists may cry retrench! retrench!! But there is nothing to retrench. We are now well advanced in the third year since retrenchment began, and in thousands of cases there is actually nothing that can now be dispensed with. But we do not ask charity—what we want is labor, that we may earn the food we eat and the raiment we wear. What does it avail for the manufacturer to close his shop, and say to his employees, 'Retrench!' What does it avail that he cries, "Buy my wares!" when there is nothing to buy with. This is the true state of the case with thousands upon thousands all over this fair land we love to call our home. We answer back, "Give us work that we may earn the means and we *will* buy." The sooner capitalists and manufacturers admit the fact that their wares cannot be sold until the people have work to earn money to buy with, and act in accordance therewith, the better will it be for all concerned. And this must, finally, be the solution of the present stagnation of business. People cannot buy without money—money can be procured only by labor or charity, and I am fully persuaded that the better way is to give work. The noblest charity that can be bestowed is that which enables a man to earn his own living. Already the BLADE has referred to the evil results of a mistaken charity, as shown by the largely increasing pauperism of our large cities. Let the charitable consider whether it is cheaper, or better, to support those who must have aid, in absolute pauperism, or idleness, which is usually the same thing, or to provide work for them, if the remuneration is only sufficient to provide food and clothing. It will be much better than keeping them in idleness—the mother of all iniquity. The charitable can in this way, not only accomplish equally as much for the needy, but will receive back, at least in a measure, the same funds, to be used again when occasion may require, and will make the recipient feel that he gives value for all he receives, which will be much better for him in more ways than one. True, while Trades Unions, will persist in "strikes" there is not much encouragement for lending this sort of help. Well, if they are able to live without work, there are men enough to fill all vacancies that may occur, and who can fill them just as efficiently—men, too, who will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity. The time is close at hand when some definite provision must be made for this large class of our city population, and perhaps a better time than the present will never occur. Certainly nothing can be more detrimental to the well-being of society than a large element having no occupation or means of earning a livelihood; and if some method could be devised to have them earn by their own labor the necessaries of life, it would be a national blessing, for which all good people ought to be grateful. Can it be done? I think it can—certainly would not say it is an impossibility. Let those who design bestowing charity, endeavor to do it in this manner, and I think there will not be very much difficulty in devising the method. At any rate, it is worth the trying. The cry is not for charity, but for the means of earning an honest living. But if this is not provided, then charity must be given, or suffering—keenest suffering—ensue.

IREL.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF HIM?

Mysterious Disappearance of Captain Barney Mahon—Fears that he has been Foully Dealt With.

On Monday evening, Mr. BARNEY MAHON, a gentleman well known in most circles in our city, started to go home to his supper, along with Mr. C. H. PATTERSON, the colored janitor of the Myers Block. From this gentleman, we learn that the two turned up Jefferson street and stopped in at the saloon between Summit and St. Clair streets to get a drink. Mr. MAHON—or Captain BARNEY, as he is more generally called—was, at this time, apparently sober. He called for drinks for himself and companion, and while drinking, a man named MULLEN, who was sitting in the saloon, came up and claimed acquaintanceship with Captain BARNEY, alleging that he had worked for him several years ago, and that they both came from the same place in Ireland.

BARNEY did not at first recognize MULLEN, but the latter insisted upon the acquaintance, and it was admitted. More drinks were ordered, and the Captain and MULLEN began a lengthy conversation about Ireland, drinking several times in its course. Pretty soon Mr. PATTERSON felt compelled to go home where his supper was awaiting him, and this was the last that he saw of BARNEY. This was perhaps between 6 and 7 o'clock.

A little before ten o'clock WILSON COWELL, who drives the Boody House omnibus, stepped into the saloon, and saw Captain BARNEY, MULLEN and the barkeeper there. There had evidently been a quarrel, and as Mr. COWELL came in the door, the man MULLEN stepped back, and pulled off his coat and vest, remarking to Capt. BARNEY at the same time:

"This thing's got to be settled right now."

BARNEY replied that he had not meant anything by what he had said, and added some other apologies, which seemed satisfactory to MULLEN, and the threatened fight subsided into an invitation to drink all around. Mr. COWELL took a glass of beer and left the saloon.

This was the last that has been seen of BARNEY, as far as can be ascertained. He did not get home that night, and the next day his wife, becoming alarmed, started out in search of him. The men at the saloon stated that he left the saloon with a colored man about half-past six o'clock, but their stories conflict, and both Mr. PATTERSON and Mr. COWELL deny having left the saloon with him.

It was known that he had considerable amount of money with him, and it is feared that he has been murdered for the purpose of robbing him. His spectacles were found in the saloon, and a ring identified as his was picked up on the street. Drops of blood having been found in the neighborhood of the large fire, cisterns on Jefferson street, between Erie and Ontario streets, it was surmised that his body might have been thrown in there for concealment, and the fire engines are now pumping out the cisterns to examine them.

Mr. MAHON is or was—whichever the case may be—a gentleman about 50 years old, and possessed of some little property in the shape of tenement houses. He has been detective on the Middle Ground for thirteen years, and held that position up to three years ago. His habits were very good.

P. S.—The bottom of the cistern has been reached, without finding any trace of the missing man. MULLEN has been arrested, and is now in jail.

TRUE LOVE.

And How its Course Failed to Run Smooth in Adrian Township—A Pair of Determined Lovers, and an Equally Determined Parent.

Last Sunday quite a sensation was created in the "Wolfburg" neighborhood, in the northwest corner of the town of Adrian. In that vicinity there resides a family by the name of Diffenbecker. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Diffenbecker, a son and a daughter Elvie, but it is to this daughter that we shall particularly refer. For some time past she has been receiving the attentions of a young man residing in this city, who, we understand, is in the employ of Ira Metcalf, as a man of all work. To these attentions the elder Diffenbeckers objected strongly, but as is usual in such cases, the more the old people objected the more the girl persisted. The trouble probably arises from the fact, that to some extent Elvie is an heiress. The old gentleman was an only child, and dissipated, which caused his parents to leave him, when they passed on into the next world, only a life interest in the property, and the property itself, which consisted of two farms, to the son and daughter. This, of course, makes Elvie an heiress, and her mother, who, by the way, is a very nice woman, doubtless thinks that the young man man thought more of Elvie's acres than he did of her. Be that as it may, matters cam to a crisis last Sunday. The young mae went to Diffenbecker's ostensibly for the purpose of taking Elvie out riding. To this arrangement, Mrs. Diffenbecker instituted strong objections. Elvie got part way to the buggy, when the mother came out of the house and proved too much for her, and she was forced back into the house and up-stairs, where she was locked up. But the young man had grit and as he had gone there to take the girl out riding, he proposed to do it, so he procured a ladder and put it up to the window for the purpose of getting her out in that manner, but here, too, the mother proved too many for the young people. She got on the ladder first, and then occurred a tussle between the old lady and the ardent lover, and finally matters became so warm, that Elvie, who had got partly out of the window on the ladder, became afraid that her mother would get hurt, and so she returned to her room and concluded that she would not ride that day, and the young man finally departed. Mrs. Diffenbecker claims that the reason that she was so strenuous in carrying her point, was that she was afraid they were going to get married that day. The young man now says he will marry the girl as soon as opportunity offers. So positive are the Diffenbecker's that he shall not, that they have had the neighbors guarding the house nights to prevent his getting the girl unawares. It is hard to tell how the matter will end. Usually, however, "love laughs at locksmiths."—*Adrian Times.*

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Boy Run Over by a Locomotive While he was Sleeping in the L. S. & M. S. Round House.

Last Saturday evening another terrible accident occurred, by which a friendless street boy lost his life. JOHNNIE MCGARRIGAN, an Irish boy fourteen years old, accompanied by a companion, went into the Michigan Southern Round House about nine o'clock Saturday evening to find a place to sleep. They were discovered by the night watchman, who, supposing they were trying to steal something, sent them away.

In a little while JOHNNIE returned, and not being seen by the watchman, laid down by the stove which stands near the track, on which the engines come in from the main track. He fell asleep and slumbered so soundly that he was not awakened by the approach of an engine, which entered the house about 8 o'clock the next morning. In his slumbers he had thrown both his legs across the track, and when the engine came backing into its place it ran over them, cutting and crushing them in the most horrible manner. The unfortunate lad was immediately conveyed to the Bethel Hospital, where everything possible was done to relieve his sufferings. After three hours of the most acute pain, he died from the effects of his wounds.

Before he expired, he said his parents lived in Ashtabula, and they were notified of his death by telegraph. As his father was unable to stand the expense of shipping the body, it will be forwarded to-day in a box provided by the city, the Railway Company furnishing transportation.

NORTH TOLEDO.

More Improvements—Box Factory—Flouring Mill.

The building on Locust street, between Summit and Water, occupied by FRANK LUDWIG, as a manufactory for cigar and other boxes, having become too small for his rapidly increasing business, a removal was imperative. A desirable location was offered him in North Toledo, and ST. JOHN & NORTON agreed to give him two lots valued at $800 each, upon which to build. He accepted their offer, and is now putting up there a substantial brick factory, 36 feet front, by 40 deep, two stories high, and with an engine room addition 14 by 18. The first story is now up, and the building will be finished this season. When finished the factory will give employment to 25 men, who will manufacture cigar boxes, house molding and patent gate.

Last August Mr. A. A. TAYLOR bought the old Manhattan mill from its proprietors—P. T. HAM & Co.—for $15,000. He immediately commenced an entire overhauling and refitting, which is still going on; the cost so far has been about $10,000, the capacity of the mill has been increased to 900 barrels of flour per week, and it is making that much at the present time. The improvements are still going on, and when done the capacity will be 2,000 barrels per week.

A brick addition 35 feet long is being built upon the rear end of the mill at a cost of $10,000. In this will be a railroad switch and railroad scales.

Mr. TAYLOR has also bought 150 feet adjoining the mill, known as the Day property, for which he paid $13,500. He is now changing the buildings upon it to make a large cooper shop, which, when completed, will afford shop room for 25 coopers, whose services will be required to furnish barrels for the flour produced. He is also refitting the Day house for a boarding house for the mill hands. He has purchased 103 feet north of the mill for $5,500, and is grading it down, rebuilding the house, and making various other improvements upon it.

A NEW NARROW GAUGE.

Proposal to Build a New Road to Sylvania.

A meeting is called for next Wednesday night at T. P. BROWN's office, to organize a company, for the purpose of building a Narrow Gauge Steam Railroad from Brown's Addition to Sylvania, the road to connect with the Dorr Street Road, and pass through the Garden Lands. The enterprise looks very feasible, especially since the entire pecuniary success of the Toledo & Maumee Narrow Gauge Road has rendered the building of these highways here no longer a venture, but a business transaction, which is pretty certain to return a profit. The construction of the proposed Road will give another admirable opportunity to our citizens to possess themselves of desirable homes along its route, which lies through a pleasant part of the suburbs, and it will give the Sylvanians and the country in that neighborhood excellent facilities for easy and frequent communication with the city. It seems an exceptionably meritorious enterprise, which can not fail also to be a paying one, and with T. P. BROWN at its head it can not help being a success.

OBERLIN.

Past, Present and Future of the College—Changes in Forty Years—Prospects—Hallow E'en.

Oberlin is as quiet as ever. Students go over, each day, the same old routine of study that their grandfathers went over before them. The Professors and Faculty work as earnestly to-day as did their predecessors forty years ago. They look forward with hope to the time when Oberlin will be filled with handsome college buildings, beautiful churches and stately halls. Tappan Hall, with its low ceilings, worm-eaten wood-work, and crumbling brick, is, in imagination, razed to the ground, while in its place stands a large hall, handsomely furnished and fitted up for the ladies' literary societies. Poor old Tappan Hall! As I went through it to-day I could not but think that the country holds hundreds of good men, who will hear of its destruction with feelings akin to sadness, as they think of the many hours spent beneath its roof when they were struggling students at Oberlin.

But Tappan Hall is, as yet, destroyed *only in the imagination*, and as Oberlin is poor, it has the prospect of standing many years to come. Yesterday, in speaking with an old settler of the town, he said, "Oberlin is improving slowly, but surely, and the day will yet come when it will stand second to none as a college for poor students who are working their own way in the world. Why, almost every day we receive sums of money from men and women who attended the College years ago, and who were then scarcely able to pay their expenses while here. I remember," he continued, "that when I came out here forty years ago, Oberlin contained only four log houses and two or three other buildings. The town had been founded in the Fall, and I came the following Spring, and found sixty students here. Mr. Shepherd, one of the founders of the College, kept a boarding-house, and I can distinctly remember the time when the students were compelled to live on Graham bread and a kind of gravy made of flour and water. He considered it sinful to use pepper or seasoning of any kind, and gave to Oberlin the strictly religious foundation whose influence is felt to this day."

The monthly rhetorical exercises of the College were held on Monday afternoon in the chapel building. They were well attended, and passed off satisfactorily to all concerned.

Several Oberlin students celebrated Hallow e'en, and paid for so doing by being arrested and fined for disturbing the peace.

DAME DURDEN.

November 3rd, 1874.

THE CEMETERY CASE.

What is Thought of it Elsewhere

The Cleveland *Herald* has a long editorial upon the WYNN-O'REILLY case. After stating the facts in detail, it closes as follows:

We know not upon what principle of law the Toledo Judge has founded his decision, but it is certainly in distressing contrast with every instinct of justice. The certificate of purchase showed that Mrs. Babbington, the mother of Mrs. Wynn, had bought the cemetery lot, paid for it in full, and was consequently its owner. There was no stipulation in the purchase that the lot should be used for the burial of persons professing any particular faith. The lot was her property. If she so desired it might become the last resting place of a Protestant, an Israelite, a Spiritualist or a Mormon. The laws of Ohio demand that all cemetery lots be used solely for burial purposes, but they do not pretend to make any specifications concerning the religion professed previous to death. The law makes no distinction among the dead. In New York, about a year ago, objections were made to the burial in a cemetery of a man who had been hung, but the objections were of no avail in court, as the law knew no difference in dead bodies. The decision of this case deprives the family of Mrs. Wynn of any use of their property in the lot unless they continue to observe all the exactions of the church. It places the prejudices of the church above the laws of the State, ignores the guaranteed rights of a property owner, and conflicts in every respect with the spirit of our institutions. The plaintiff has announced that an appeal will be taken to a higher court, and it is to be hoped that a decision will there be rendered more in accordance with the principles of justice.

WOMAN KILLED.—On last Thursday morning, a distressing accident occurred in our neighboring village of Glandorf, by which Mrs. Rothman, wife of Mr. F. H. Rothman, was instantly killed. The facts, as near as we can learn them, are as follows: Mrs. Rothman, who resides about one mile west of Glandorf, was coming to Glandorf to attend church. A new bridge is being constructed across Cranberry Creek, between the residence of Mr. Rothman and Glandorf. Upon the trestle work across the stream was a plank for persons to walk across. Mrs. Rothman in walking on this plank fell from it, and the fall broke her neck, and of course instant death ensued. Mrs. Rothman was the wife of ex Auditor Rothman, and was one of the oldest residents of the county. She was extensively known, and loved and respected by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her death caused great sadness in the community in which she lived. She was about 70 years old, yet very active for her age. Her death is a severe affliction to her husband and children, who deeply deplore their loss.—*Ottawa Sentinel.*

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A German Laborer Prefers Death to Starvation.

RUDOLPH MUELLER, a German laborer who who has been out of employment for some time past, came out of a saloon on Summit street last night, and meeting Patrolman NOHL told him that he was going to commit suicide. He said that he had been out of work for a long time, and there was no prospect of his getting any. The officer at first thought the man was joking, but his dejected appearance, and the manner in which he told his story, soon led him to believe that he was in earnest, and so he attempted to disuade the man from taking his life.

MUELLER soon after left NOHL and walked off towards the Middle Ground. When near the target he sat down awhile and when he saw a pony engine coming up he arose, and just as it reached him he threw himself headlong before it. The engineer saw him jump, and he stopped the engine as soon as possible and went back to where the remains of the unfortunate man were. There he found that both legs had been severed from the body, and that his head had been terribly crushed and mangled.

The remains were taken to the Central Station, where they were viewed by the Coroner, who, after hearing the facts, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

MUELLER was an unmarried man, and as he had no friends or relatives in this city, his body will be interred by the city.

BRAKEMEN'S STRIKE AT ALLIANCE.—An order from headquarters of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, requiring brakemen on freight trains to ride on top of the cars when in motion, was the occasion of a strike on the part of the brakemen at Alliance last week. The order was countermanded, but six of the brakemen having been discharged for refusing to work under the order, the rest of them refused to work until their comrades were reinstated. On Friday night last a number of striking brakemen concealed themselves behind a hedge, along the track, in the western limits of the corporation, and undertook to interfere with the running of the trains by throwing stones, setting brakes, and other unlawful acts. Some of the cars were badly pelted and some of the employes seriously injured. Mr. Williams, the Master of Transportation, and Mr. Moth, the Dispatcher, who were on the train, were made an especial target for the rioters, but fortunately escaped the shower of stones which rattled around them. One of the rioters was arrested and confined in the lock up for the night. He had a hearing before Mayor Fording on Saturday, and was bound over to the court. The strike is now over, and trains are running as usual.—*Akron Beacon.*

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Williams County.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—HEAVY DOCKET—BRAKESMAN KILLED—BAD BOYS ARRESTED.

EDITOR BLADE:—The November term of the Court of Common Pleas began its session on the 3d inst. We are informed there is a larger number of cases on the docket than there has been for the ten years past; that the docket usually runs from 120 to 130 cases, and now numbers 170;—35 criminals; 4 second trial, and 131 first trial—civil and divorce. Quite a number of attorneys from abroad are expected here to assist in the trial of some important cases.

A brakeman on the L. S. & M. S. Railway was run over at Bryan on Friday evening last. The brakeman belonged on a through freight. The 5 o'clock east bound way freight was switching cars, and the brakeman was standing near the track, watching his own train, and was knocked across the track. The two hind wheels of the car ran over him while backing up. He twisted off the track before the other wheels could strike him. He was picked up after the train passed, and carried into Wood's Hotel. Dr. Long was summoned, but could not save him. He was literally crushed, and near to death. He lived but an hour, apparently in great agony, but uttered not a word of complaint.

Thirteen mischievous boys were arrested last week, upon a charge of "disturbing a singing school." On trial it was proven that the disturbance consisted in whistling, jig dancing, whooping, and imitating the animal that brays. In this connection it is said the boys were nearly perfect. Several boys beside the above number gave the officers the slip. Five of the thirteen were found guilty and fined each $1 and costs. The trial lasted some two days, and quite a number of the prominent legal profession were engaged in the case.

CLIPPER.

Bryan, O., Nov. 2, 1874.

—BOOTS AND SHOES.—This dry weather cannot last always; rain, snow and slush must come sometime, and that very soon, and then comes the urgent necessity of having the feet well clothed, to prevent laying the foundation for maladies that are always painful and inconvenient, and frequently fatal. Nothing is more essential to the maintenance of good health than warm and dry foot-covering, and the place to obtain an article of this kind, which can be bought with the most perfect assurance that it is the best in workmanship and material which the market affords, is at L. YOUNG's shoe store, No. 97 Summit street.

How to Make Good Bread.

Use DOOLEY's Yeast Powder, and you will have no difficulty. The substances entering into its composition are perfectly healthy pure and nutritious, and each package contains with scrupulous exactness the quantity and quality represented. For sale by all Grocers.

YEAST POWDERS.

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THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
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DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

TOLEDO HORSEFLESH AT PROSPECT PARK.—"Vanity Fair" won second money, trotting nine heats, winning the fifth in 2:25; eighth, in 2:26½; the ninth and deciding heat won by "Bella" in 2:25¼. Vanity Fair, second. *Truthful James* owns a good one.

The Undines, desiring to keep themselves in good condition this winter, have leased BILLY TATE's excellent gymnasium, and by regular practice expect to come out next spring as strong as though they had been rowing during the cold season.

WANTED—ROAD PLANK—White or Burr Oak Road Plank; about one hundred thousand feet. Office with J. B. Fisk, No 10, Water street. House No 621, Huron street, Toledo, Ohio.* R. LAW.

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VOCAL.

LIST NO. 1

WE will furnish the BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.00:
Widow in the Cottage by the Sea—Song by White.
Little Maid of Arcadee—Song by Sullivan.
Old Musician and his Harp—Song by Higgins.
Just Touch the Harp Gently—Song by Blamphin.
Oh Dear, the Men are so Stupid—Comic Song by Frank Howard.
Village Bells, "Quartette"—W. A. Ogden.
Come Kiss me Darling—Song and Chorus—H. P. Danks.
Where is the Girl that I Love—H. P. Danks.
Loves Young Dream of Life—Ballad—Shelby.
As Good as Gold—Song—Lee.
Good Bye, Charlie—Song—Hunt.
Birdie, Tell Winnie I'm Waiting—F. Howard.
Dear Old Cottage—C. H. Carroll.
Night that Nellie Died—A. J. Abbey.
Tell me Birdie what you Say—J. H. Leslie.
Or the BLADE and any five pieces of the above Music for $2.75.

LIST NO 2—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.10:
Silver thread among the Gold—Danks.
Swinging in the Lane—Song by Sawyer.
Gray hairs of my mother—Song by Bishop.
When the Mists have rolled away—J. T. Clark.
Two Villages—"Duett"—J. T. Clark.
Tender and True—Song and Chorus—J. T. Clark.
Little Bright Eyes come and meet me—Song and Chorus—Shattuck.
Chestnutting together (Picture Title)—Song and Chorus—C. A. Bidwell.
Oreanna—Song and Duett—J. T. Clark.
Answer to "Birdie tell Winnie I'm Waiting"—Howard.
Or any five pieces of the above music and the BLADE for $3.25.

LIST NO. 3—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.15:
Mollie Darling—Song—Will Hays.
Mollie's answer—Song—Will Hays.
Twilight in the Park—Song—Brockway.
Out of Work—Song—Macy.
Beautiful Girl of Kildare—Song—Lavallee.
Bessie Who Lives in the Glade—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Whisper, Thou Art Mine Love—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Bessie Alleen—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Leonore—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Courting Through the Meadow Bars—Companion Song, by F Howard, handsome picture title.
Kiss, but Never Tell—Companion Song, by F. Howard, handsome picture title.
Wandering Home—Song and Chorus—Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Passing Away—Duett and Chorus—Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Katie, the Rose of the Dell—Song, Picture Title—M. F. H. Smith.
Sometime—Very Popular Song, with Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
It is Better Farther on—Very Popular Song, with Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Waiting For Thee—Song and Chorus, (reply to Belle Mahone), by C. T. Dondore.
Out in the Starlight, (beautiful Serenade) with Chorus, "Picture Title."

LIST NO. 4—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.25:
Hundred Fathoms Deep—(Deep Bass Song)—Shattuck.
River of Beauty—Quartette—Rosencrans.
Grape Vine Swing in the Dell—Picture Title—Howard.

LIST NO. 5—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.25:
Glide Gently Glide—Quartette—C. H. Carroll.
Waiting—Song—Millard.
Watching—Song—Millard.
Darling—Song—Millard.
Or the Four pieces and BLADE, for $4.00.

INSTRUMENTAL.

LIST NO. 1.

(Choice Teaching Pieces.)

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.00:

Mountain Glens—Schott Linden Q. S. Clover Nook—Polka Jolly Friend—Polka Lake Side—Polka Forest Retreat—March	Pleasant Hours set by Frank M. Davis.
Cowslip—Galop Arcutus—Waltz Lady Slipper—Polka Blue Violet—Schott Meadow Pink—Galop King's Cup—Waltz Florence—Polka	Forest Flowers set by Will. H. Smith.

Any five pieces of above music and BLADE, one year, $4.00.

LIST NO. 2.

The BLADE and any piece of music on this list for $2.10:
Croquet Schott., arranged for four hands, by Frank M. Davis.
Bay View Polka, beautiful picture title, by L. Mathias.
Traumerei, by Schuman.
On the Beautiful Rhine—Waltzes—Kela Bela.
Any three pieces of above music and Blade, one year, $2.85.

LIST NO. 3.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.25:
Vienna Blodds Waltz—by Strauss.
Southern Life Galop—Cassidy.
Holiday Mazurka—H. O. Pond.
Delta Upsilon—Polka—Harry D. Hall.
Mov, Lei Wha, (Two Japanese and Chinese He 'So' Iso,) Melodies for Piano by & Mers.
Little Wanderer—Wilson.
Shepherds Morning Song—Instrumental—Blake.
Any three pieces of the above and BLADE, one year, $3.00.

LIST NO 4.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.25:
Tripping Through the Meadow—Polka—by Wilson.
Shepherd Boy—Instrumental—Wilson.
Yosemite Waltzes—by J. O. Demuth. (Picture of Yosemite Valley)
All three pieces and BLADE, 1 year, $3.50.

LIST NO 5.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.25:
Lorely with Brilliant Variations—by J. Emil Reber.
Silvery Waves—Instrumental—Wyman.
Dance of the Haymakers—Wilson.
Blue Danube—Waltzes—Strauss.
Thousand and One Nights—Waltz—Strauss.
Any two of the above pieces and BLADE, 1 year, $3.00.

The BLADE and this piece of Music for $2.50. Mocking Bird—Variations—Hoffman.

The BLADE and this piece of Music for $2.25. Last Hope—Instrumental—Gottschalk.

Persons ordering Music from these lists will please be particular and give List and Number, and say whether Vocal or Instrumental. Address all orders to

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

Lieut. Col. Fred. Grant's bride travels in a suit of chocolate brown, the underskirt of gros grain silk, three knife-blades plaitings headed by bias bands of matelasse cloth, bound with velvet; a cuirasse polonaise made of matelasse cloth, finished up and down in front with graduated velvet band, and edged round with bands of ostrich feathers, natural color; cuffs and standing collar of velvet, tiny muff and jacket of matelasse cloth trimmed with velvet and feathers to match; French hat of same shade in felt, trimmed with the same shade of feathers and velvet filled in front with full ruching of robin's egg blue.

President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, receives a salary of $40,000 a year.

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Every time a lady who uses fragrant SOZODONT opens her mouth, she advertises the article. The state of her teeth is a certificate of its excellence. No spot darkens their surface, no impurity clings to them, the cushions in which they are set are rosy, and the breath that swells through them is sweet as the breeze of June.

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For sale by all Shoe Dealers.

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Under a stylish dress would look no worse than shoes with ragged soles. Ladies, if you want a neatly-shod foot, buy ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. They cost no more, and wear longer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

A Card to the Public.

The management have determined to have the drawing of the Fifth and Last Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, on the 30th day of November next. We believe now that all the tickets will be sold, and that the drawing will be a full one, but whether all are sold or not the drawing will nevertheless certainly come off on the day appointed.

The special object of this card is to call a meeting of the ticket-holders at Public Library Hall, on the 28th of November, to make arrangements in connection with the committee appointed by the Trustees to superintend the counting of the tags representing the numbers of tickets sold. While there is actually no necessity for the presence of ticket-holders, as under our arrangements the interests of all are equally cared for, yet at the same time I would greatly prefer that as many of those interested as can, would attend this meeting and see each for himself how perfectly fair and impartial the distribution must be.

Every arrangement has been made for the drawing—but little more than a month remains for the sale of the remainder of the tickets, and whatever is done must be done promptly.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22, 1874.

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In the class of Humorists there are fine portraits of that famous quartette Petroleum V. Nasby, Josh Billings, Mark Twain, and the Danbury News Man.

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FRECKLES, MOTH PATCHES, TAN.—The ONLY positive, reliable cure for all blemishes of the skin is Dr. T. F. GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, or MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER, indorsed by the fashionable world. Prepared by Dr. Felix Gouraud, the celebrated chemist and cosmetician. This well-known preparation has received the stamp of public approbation during the past thirty years, and has acquired a reputation which makes it sought after by persons coming from or going to the most distant countries, for it has no equal and no rival in its beautifying properties. Like all other of Dr. Gouraud's preparations, this has extended its sale until it has become a popular specialty by its own merits, and is not the creature of mere advertising notoriety. It is recommended from one customer to another on actual knowledge of its value and utility. To be had of Dr. Gouraud, 48 Bond street New York (removed from 453 Broadway, formerly of 67 Walker street) and of druggists, fancy stores and milliners, where also may be had Gouraud's Liquid Rouge, 50c; Lillie White, 35c; Poudre Subtile, $1, for uprooting hair from low foreheads or any part of the body; Italian Medicated Soap, for all diseases of the skin, &c., 50c. Beware of counterfeits. Especially beware of an imitation under the name of "Cream Orientale," which is merely the name of my preparation Frenchified.

THE REMINGTON WORKS.
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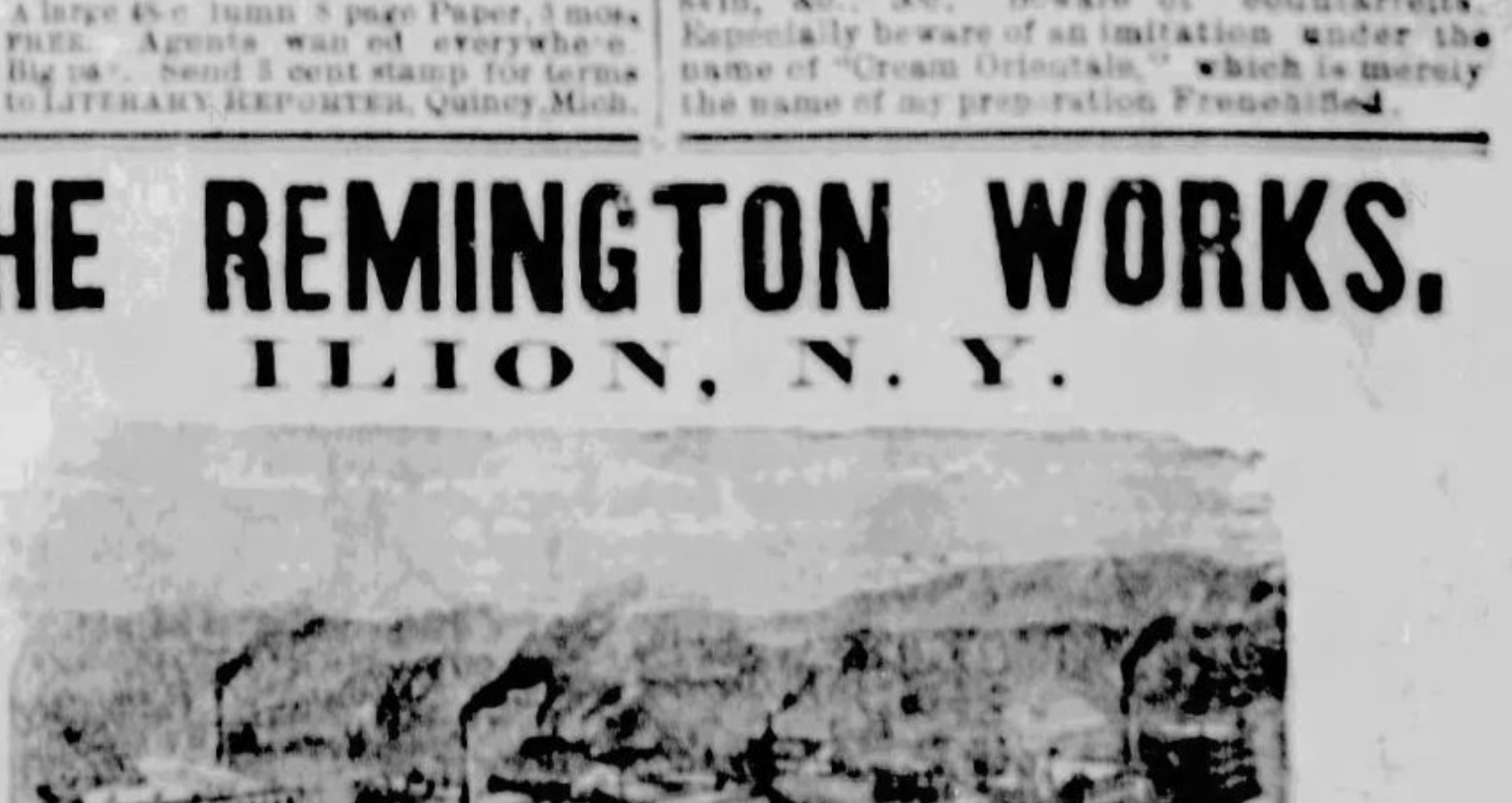

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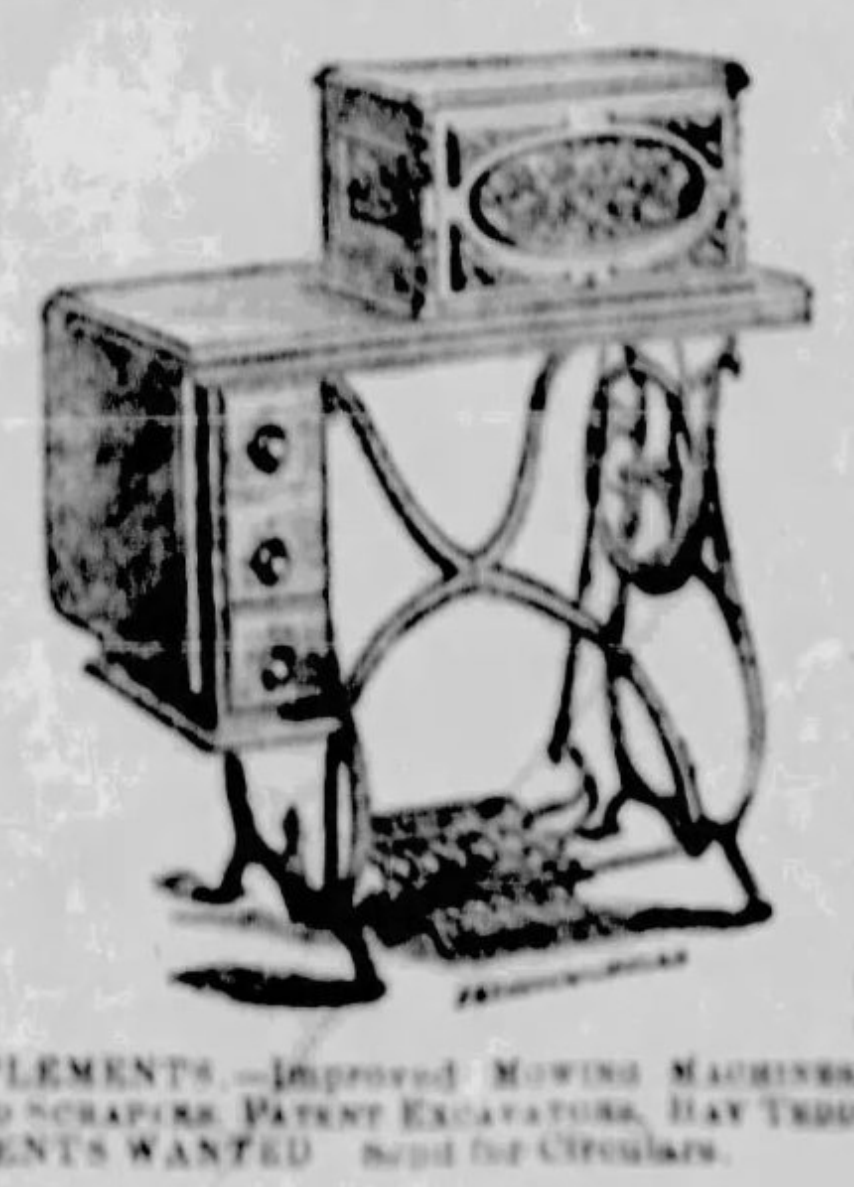

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REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the *third year of its existence*, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sale than any machine in the world. REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range, perfection and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

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Sons of Temperance.

Grand Division of Ohio.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION

Conclusion of the Annual Session at This Place—Resolutions of Thanks—The Condition of the Order—Election of Delegates—Adjournment.

The report of the annual session of the Grand Division of Ohio of the Sons of Temperance closed Wednesday afternoon with the response of the Grand Worthy Patriarch to the welcoming address of Don A. Pease.

ADDRESS OF THE G. W. PATRIARCH.

Mr. George W. McNeil, the G. W. P., then delivered his annual address as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Ohio: Through the dealings of Divine Providence, we are permitted to meet in our Annual Session for the purpose of transacting the business pertaining to the government and propagation of our noble Order.

We meet here to renew our obligations, review past transactions, modify and enact laws and regulations for the government of our Order in Ohio, as will be for its best good. To do this and make suitable preparations for the future, should command our entire time and attention during the session.

In all parts of the State, many have been moved to look upon our Order in a different light than heretofore. They are beginning to see the powerful influence she is destined to wield in this and other States, and the great good she has brought to so many of her people. She is no longer looked upon as the inferior of human institutions, when judged by men of reason and truth. Let us ask what goes to make up the greatness and nobleness of any social combination? Is it their mammoth and costly temples with towering steeples; the ancient date of the organization of the institution; the enormous price one is required to pay to become a member thereof? or is it the one that brings most good to poor apostate man; the heart-broken mother; the one that leads man nearest the precepts of his God; that takes him up from the gutter and recognizes him again as a man and a brother? We claim it to be the latter, and that the Sons of Temperance come as near, if not nearer, than any other temporal institution in existence to this end. But the field for our labor is large. We have much to do; and it behooves every true man to lend his support in this great struggle; not simply by saying they are friends to our Order, or that they do not become intoxicated, but we want them to become members of our Order, that we and others may know who they are. Men that drink no rum are strong men, not likely to yield to the tempter; men that can hold up the arms of the weak and keep the Order together.

I am sorry to see so many weak men; men that a few months ago stood up nobly and cast their ballot to suppress this traffic. While it seemed to be popular they stood firm; but when the tide began to set the other way they became weak, and alas! where do we find them now? Gone over to the enemy, and standing boldly with the advocates of free beer and free whisky. The enemies of sobriety and good government have joined hands to overwhelm us with intemperance; in our last election the issue was mainly whisky, and we see the result.

Now it becomes the duty of every Son of Temperance, to stand firm and brace up against this terrible shock of whisky and lager beer. The great battle between temperance and intemperance has got to be fought out at the ballot box, and the issue is upon us. On the result of this issue depends the permanency of our American institutions. The organization of a few of our noble women for the cause of temperance has aroused the demon of intemperance as never before. For years and years, and weary suffering years, multiplied into decades, have the women of America waited to see that traffic destroyed, which annually sends sixty thousand of their sons, brothers, fathers and husbands into the drunkard's grave. They have been impoverished, disgraced, tortured in their mind and body, beaten, murdered. Under the influence of maddening liquors the hands that were pledged before heaven to provide for and protect them, have withdrawn from them the means of life, or smitten them in the dust. Sons whom they have nursed upon their bosoms with tenderest love and countless prayers, have grown into beasts of whom they were afraid. They have been compelled to cover their eyes with shame in the presence of fathers whom it would have been bliss for them to hold in honor. They have been compelled to bear children to men whose habits had unfitted them for parentage, children not only tainted with disease, but endowed with debased appetites. They have seen themselves and their precious families thrust into social degradation, and cut off forever from all desirable life by the vice of men they loved what the women of this country have suffered from drunkenness no mind can measure and no pen can describe. It has been the unfathomable black gulf into which infatuated multitudes of men have thrown their fortunes, their health and their industry; and out of which have come only, in fire and stench, dishonor, disease, crime, misery, despair and death. It is the abomination of abominations, the curse of curses.

These are indeed distressing times. We can truly say that wine rules the wind and the waves, the plains and the continent; that even Church and State have bowed to the sceptre of its will, and that it has bound art and genius with its slavish chains; that crime of every description runs riot in our land. And shall we hold our peace and say be at rest? Shall we not contend until we have gathered an army sufficient to overthrow this mighty tyrant, and conquer the enemy of our people? Then, and not until then, shall we see fully the work of our hands.

We have no cause to be discouraged, for the work has steadily prospered in our beloved State; while we are free from debt, with a permanent fund raised since 1871 of nearly $3,000 to fall back on. For the full particulars of the standing of our noble Order, I will refer you to the report of our worthy Grand Scribe.

Our Order seems to work harmoniously, as no cases of appeal have come to my knowledge. Finally, in committing to you again the trust with which you have honored me, let me impress upon you the importance of giving expression to your convictions through political as well as moral action. I hope that the best interests of the Order will receive your zealous attention, and that courtesy and harmony will prevail throughout this session. And it is hoped that our cardinal principles, "Love, Purity and Fidelity," may characterize all our deliberations.

GRAND SCRIBE'S REPORT

The report of the Grand Scribe was as follows:

The important occasion which has brought us together at this time in this enterprising and progressive city, makes this the Thirty-second Annual Session of this Grand Division that has been held since the establishment of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in the State. During its existence generally as is well known, its status has not been uniform; it has had its periods of prosperity and adversity, of progress and decline. It cannot, however, be other than a source of congratulation that we find the Order in Ohio to-day in as flourishing a condition as at any time of its career, excepting the few years of unexampled success succeeding its establishment, incident, of course, to the novelty of this then new medium of temperance reform. In tracing the history of this and all similar undertakings, the fact cannot fail to be recognized that the results in regard to permanency of organization have not been commensurate with the efforts directed to this end—due, no doubt, to circumstances to a great extent beyond human control. Yet this should afford no grounds for discouragement, as the constant agitation that has been going forward year after year in every portion of the country in the field of organizing, has been one of the leading instrumentalities through which the present popular temperance sentiment has been developed.

The experience of the past fully justifies the position that in preserving our integrity as an organization, constant and unremitting organizing and reorganizing efforts is indispensably necessary. In our own State we are happy to say that the present report shows an increase of some 20 per cent, to the number of Divisions at this time compared with the period referred to. At the same time, after paying off a previous indebtedness, a reserve fund has been accumulated of nearly $3,000 in the Grand Division treasury, thus yielding with the $2,000 invested, and $1,000 soon to be invested, a permanent interest revenue for propagation purpose of $210,000 per year. Thus at this time in number of subordinate Divisions we stand the second Grand Division in the Union, and in a financial point of view, an exception to all similar bodies.

Since our last Semi-annual session, 31 Divisions have been organized, 28 by our efficient State Lecturer and Deputy, A. M. Collins, and three by other parties, as follows:

By A. M. Collins—New Waterford, No. 29, Columbiana co.; Star of the West, 30, West Austentown, Mahoning co.; Coalburg, 26, Trumbull co.; Lowelville, 27, Mahoning co.; North Jackson, 5, Mahoning co.; Lordstown, 11, Trumbull co.; Church Hill, 109, Trumbull co; Newton Falls, 108, Trumbull co.; Cortland, 112, Trumbull co.; Burg Hill, 113, Trumbull co.; Orangeville, 115, Trumbull co.; Ellsworth, 114, Mahoning co.; Pataskala, 116, Licking co.; New Albany, 118, Franklin co.; Calico, 136, Adams Mills, Muskingum co., Mound City, 144, Knox co.; Belleville, 146, Richland co.; Middlebury, 139, Summit co.; Perry, 145, Lake co.; Unionville, 148, Lake co., Kelloggsville, 142, Ashtabula co.; Andover, 143, Ashtabula co.; West Andover, 147, Ashtabula co; Williamsfield, 157, Ashtabula co.; Rock Creek, 165, Morgan, Ashtabula co.; Lenox, 164, Ashtabula co.; Windsor, 166, Ashtabula co.; Mesopotamia, 162, Trumbull co.

By other parties—Bethel No. 100, Clarke county, instituted by W. T. Reynolds; Social, 175, Ridgeway, Hardin county, instituted by Josiah Oglesby; Pleasant Grove, 151, Kenton, Hardin county, instituted by A. G. Bogardus, Mt. Carmel, 7, Clermont county, reorganized by T. D. Royse, P. G. W. P.; Withamsville, 353, Clermont county, reorganized by T. D. Royse, P G. W. P.

Official information has been received of the suspension of the following Divisions since the last semi-annual report:

Shawnee, No. 31, Perry county; Rushsylvania No. 74, Logan county; Possum No. 368, Clarke county; Fort Meigs No. 36, Perrysburg, Wood county; Mutual No. 158, Champaign county; Sardinia, No. 150, Brown county; Botkins No. 58, Shelby county; Jeromeville, No. 324, Ashland county; Franklin No. 182, Portage county; Big Spring, No. 71, Logan county.

One hundred and fifty-one Divisions, with a membership of between 8,000 and 9,000, reported for the quarter ending with June last. There having been sixteen Divisions since organized; it may be safely stated there are now about 160 working Divisions in the State.

These reports were referred to appropriate committees.

The Committee on Speakers reported the following as the speakers for the evening: Samuel Scott, of Dayton; Mrs. Grahham, of Cincinnati; A. M. Collins, of Richfield; G. W. Gage, of Cleveland; E. J. Morris, of Cincinnati; and H. L. Parish, of Cleveland.

The Division then adjourned to 9 o'clock to-day.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The mass-meeting at St. Paul's in the evening was quite well attended. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Jas. E. Avery, Esq. The choir sang an anthem, and the Rev. Mr. Byers offered a prayer, and the choir sang, "While the days are going by." The chairman then introduced the

REV. H. L. PARRISH,

of Cleveland, who said it was the intention to give little talks of ten minutes each. He said the conviction deepened with every day's experience that intemperance was the greatest evil which afflicted the people and the nation. We have talked of its enormity, we have written of its development, and yet as we did so we have seen it increase in development and magnitude. When we have seen the terrible misery, the broken households, the ruin of parents, the destruction of sons and daughters, the want and penury which comes upon those who once were wealthy and happy, there is no doubt of what is the most blighting curse our land is afflicted with.

When we go the rounds and find every circle of misery increasing rapidly, then the conviction forces itself upon our minds that the greatest of all evils is intemperance. The question then is as to what shall be done to stem this tide of misery, to restore happiness and prosperity to the shattered households? It seemed that the last remedy was in more stringent prohibitory laws. These could never be secured until every man who loved his fellow man should throw aside all questions of little detail and unite in a grand army to crush out this monster.

Men must learn to love their neighbors according to Christ's rule—as themselves; they must forego hopes of wealth and personal aggrandizement, and devote themselves solely to the great task of saving their fellow-men, and glorifying God. We must consecrate our money, our talents, our character, upon the altar of temperance. Then there was also needed more earnest, honest, heartfelt prayer to God for the success of the cause of Temperance and Virtue. They must come with these prayers to the blood-be-sprinkled throne of mercy, and implore the King of Kings for his divine assistance. Then will the cause triumph, and humanity be free.

The Chairman then introduced

MRS. MARY GRAHAM,

of Cincinnati, a pleasant faced, gray haired lady, with a sweet voice. She asked, "Watchman, what of the night?" The skies were lowering, but there was much encouragement to be found. The tendency of the age was decidedly philanthropic; men and women were arousing themselves up to greater efforts to carry out the golden rule given us 1800 years ago, to love our neighbor as ourselves.

There were many grand enterprises now in successful operation to benefit mankind. Not the least of these was the woman's crusade. Let people say what they would, the effect of the crusade was decidedly good. It waked up people, it roused preachers and churches to do their duty to help save their fellow men from destruction. It had brought these to recognize the great work done by the temperance societies. Clergymen had usually been disposed to regard these societies as irregular; that the only way to reformation was through the doors of the church, the entrance into a lodge was like climbing over a wall. This is all changed now. And further, it brought women to the front; it showed her no longer in the character of a piece of china, a doll, to furnish amusement, but showed her to be a power in the land. Who so fit to contend against rum, as those who suffered most from its deleterious effects?

She read an editorial from a Cincinnati paper on the temperance question, and proceeded to discuss its positions—answering its arguments and refuting its statements. It was probable there was much to be dreaded in exciting the wrath of the anti-temperance people; but their mission was a holy one, and the crusaders' own souls were elevated by the exertions and the prayers they made. The crusade did incalculable good; its influence had been great; if it had saved only one soul, it would have repaid all the exertions that had been made.

The choir sang the "Bugle Song" in a very spirited manner, and the chairman introduced

MR. D. W. GAGE,

of Cleveland. He said that we all know the terrible ravages of the liquor traffic. There was one view of the question which interested him. This was the Bible view. We were all familiar with the fact that it has been asserted for years, and constantly believed, that the Bible sanctioned the use of alcoholic drinks. He believed this was a great mistake; that there was not a verse in that sacred book which, if rightly understood, could be made to sanction the use of strong drink; but, on the other hand, it in every instance condemned and discouraged its use.

The mode of effecting reformation was a question which puzzled the speaker greatly. He was not sanguine of success. In twenty-four years of service in the cause his experience of success was not flattering. There were now 500,000 drunkards in the land, and a year hence 75,000 of these would fill drunkards' graves. How many of this half million would be reformed a year hence? Very few. But the numbers of the drunkards would be still as great the end of a year as now, and perhaps greater.

He saw no hopes for reformation. An ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure, and the way to cure this curse was to nip it in the bud, to commence the education of children in the cradle, and surround them with every safeguard until they arrived at maturity. This matter should receive the earnest attention of every man, and when the time for election comes around they should vote right.

Years ago we were told that if we did not vote right upon the question of slavery we might have to shoot right after awhile. We did not heed the warning, and the struggle finally came upon us, and the terrible curse of slavery was wiped out in blood. If we do not vote right upon this great question of intemperance, we may have to shoot right after awhile, and wipe out this curse in blood as we did slavery.

There was much shirking of responsibility on this question; if every temperance man would act up to his convictions, the saloons would all be closed up within a year. Every person could do something; every one had their influence. The speaker had closed up ten saloons himself in the last twelve months. There was no cause for discouragement; there was a healthier temperance sentiment in the State of Ohio than had ever before existed. The recent elections had proved nothing, only that the friends of intemperance had concentrated. If the friends of temperance would also concentrate, they could make short work of the opposition.

REV. LEROY A. BELT,

was introduced, and spoke of the great necessity of unity of action among the temperance people. There was a great diversity of views in regard to the question among temperance people, but they must meet on a common platform. He had been anathematized by his friends for carrying the temperance question into politics, but he considered he was not much of a man unless he had his hair brushed the wrong way occasionally. The true way was to wage a war upon King Alcohol in whatever guise he appeared, whether as hard cider, beer, ale, or fourth-proof brandy. There were many professedly temperance people who had beer wagons back up to their cellar doors; there were even people who called themselves followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, who received and used the vile stuff. He was glad the people were so stirred up upon the subject; it pleased him to see the politicians in such a muddle; he hoped they would continue in the muddle until they came out squarely upon the temperance platform.

The choir sang "Work and Pray," and the Chairman introduced

SAMUEL SCOTT,

of Dayton. He said that he had heard it said that the Crusade had killed the Republican party in this State. If that was the case the party deserved to be killed. The Prohibition party would go on increasing until it rode into success. It would make a strong run in New York and Massachusetts shortly. In New York Myron Clark will receive 15,000 votes. Governor Talbot had received the nomination in Massachusetts because he was in favor of prohibition. If the Republican party in this State had placed a prohibition plank in its platform in place of the milk-and-water plank which it did, it would have fared better at the last election.

MR. A. M. COLLINS

was the last speaker. He said that the friends of temperance should not be discouraged by being in the minority. There had never been a reform in the world but what had been in the minority for years. But they all succeeded, because they were urged forward by men and women who were earnest and determined, and who relied upon the assistance of Divine Power. He likened the present condition of the temperance movement to the development of the Abolition party; the time would come when men would esteem it as high an honor to have been an original Prohibitionist as it is now to have been an original Abolitionist.

If the men of Ohio had voted as well as their sisters had prayed, there would now be an end to rum-selling.

The women had done a wonderfully good work for temperance; they had also done a great work in converting closer together the various denominations of the Christian church. He believed in granting the right of suffrage to women, and allowing them the right to say where they would have liquor sold or not. She should have the right to say whether her husband shall be dragged down to ruin by the rum friend, whether she and her little ones shall be ruined to want and misery. There was no danger of injuring a good woman by bringing her into politics, and bad woman may be made better.

After an anthem by the choir, and a benediction by Elder Belt, the audience dispersed.

Annual Session—Grand Division S. of T. for Ohio.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

Convention was called to order by G. W. McNeal, G. W. P., at 9 o'clock. Officers present: G. W. P., G. W. McNeal; G. W. A., Miss Lizzie Downs; G. T., Joseph Gladden; G. S., John Gundry; G. I. S., Mrs. A. M. Brazier. Meeting was then opened by Grand Conductor A. M. Collins, according to the usual forms of the Order.

The Grand Scribe read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted.

The Convention then proceed with the election of officers, with the following result:

For the office of G. W. P., Mr. Francis Granger, of Toledo, and D. P. Bishop, of Norwalk, were nominated. A ballot being taken, the following was the result:

F. Granger	48
D. P. Bishop	12

Mrs. A. M. Brazier, of Cleveland; Mrs. Mary J. Brown, of Dayton, and Mrs. Mary Graham, of Cincinnati, were nominated for the office of G. W. A. A ballot being taken, the following was the result:

Mrs. A. M. Brazier	36
Mary Graham	2
Mary J. Brown	23

Jno. Gundry, of Cincinnati, was unanimously elected to the office of Grand Scribe.

Joseph Gladdon, of Perrysville, was made the unanimous choice for G. T.

T. D. McGillicuddy, of Akron; J. E. Avery, of Toledo; D. A. Pease, of Toledo; F. N. Marion, of Toledo; Pat. F. Scannell, of Toledo; J. Johnson, of Dayton, and W. J. Lawrence, of Berea, were nominated for the office of Grand Conductor. A ballot being taken, the following was the result:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
T. D. McGillicuddy	19	29	39
J. E. Avery	12	17	15
D. A. Pease	4	..	..
F. N. Marion	5	2	..
P. F. Scannel	9	4	..
J. Johnson	9	9	3
W. J. Lawrence	3	..	..

Whole number, 61; necessary to a choice, 31.

T. D. McGillicuddy, of Akron, was elected on the third ballot for the above office.

The following nominations were made for Inside Sentinel:

Miss Cranker, of Toledo; E. Kaighin, of Cleveland; Miss Brown, of Dayton.

A ballot was taken, with the following result:

E. Kaighin	3
Sarah E. Cranker	15
Mary J. Brown	45

Miss Brown was declared elected.

H. S. Parish was unanimously chosen for the office of Grand Chaplain.

The following nominations were made for members of the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees, for the Grand Division of the State:

Francis Granger, of Toledo; John Gundry, of Cincinnati; Caleb Clark, of Cincinnati; G. P. Burwell, of Cleveland; E. J. Morris, of Cincinnati; S. Scott, of Dayton; D. A. Pease, of Toledo; Joseph Gladden, of Perrysville.

A ballot being taken, the following was the result:

Francis Granger	52
John Gundry	54
Caleb Clark	36
E. J. Morris	47
D. A. Pease	25
G. P. Burwell	24
S. Scott	25
J. Gladden	13

Messrs. Francis Granger, Jno. Gundry, E. J. Morris, Caleb Clark and Don A. Pease, having received the highest number of votes were declared elected as Board of Trustees.

On motion of Mr. Scott the Convention proceeded to name a place to hold the next annual and semi-annual session. Dayton, Cleveland and Lebanon were named as places. A ballot being taken the following was the result:

Lebanon	23
Dayton	34
Cleveland	8

Dayton having received a majority of votes was declared the place for holding the annual session the last Wednesday in October, 1875.

On motion at 12:15, a recess was taken at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at two o'clock by G. W. McNeal, G. W. P. T. D. McGillicuddy, Grand Conductor, then opened the meeting in due form. Prayer was then offered by H. L. Parish, of Cleveland.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The following resolution was presented by John W. Underhill, of Van Wert.

For the general good of the Order,

Resolved, By this Grand Division, that a prize be offered to any member of this Grand Division who shall write an essay, to be read at the next grand semi-annual session, upon the subject of the necessary dicipline and most practical means best calculated to encourage and promote the prosperity and strength of the subordinate Divisions; that the sum of $50 be given to the one who shall write the best essay, $25 to the second-best, and $15 to the third.

After considerable discussion the resolution was laid on the table.

Lebanon, Warren county, was unanimously chosen as the place for holding the semi-annual session on the last Wednesday in April, 1875.

By Mr. D. W. Gage, of Cleveland:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Division are hereby tendered to the Order and other citizens of Toledo, for the generous hospitality extended to the delegates during the annual session.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. D. W. Gage, of Cleveland, was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Division are hereby tendered to the Order citizens of Toledo, for the generous hospitality extended to the delegates during the annual session.

The following resolution, introduced by E. R. Mershal, of Lebanon, was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Grand Division be, and they are hereby tendered to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and the Dayton & Michigan Railroads for the courtesy of half-fare arrangements to the delegates attending this session of the Grand Division who did so over their lines of Railroad, and that a copy of this resolution be enclosed to the management of said Railroads.

The following resolution introduced by D. W. Gage, of Cleveland, was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Division are hereby tendered to the Trustees of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, for the kindly welcome they gave us to its auditorium last evening for a public meeting, and also to the ladies and gentlemen who contributed so much interest to that occasion by the excellent music they so liberally provided.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. Burnell, of Cincinnati, the newly elected Division officers were then installed, Senior P. G. W. P. George P. Burnell, of Cleveland, as Grand Conductor.

Mr. Granger after being installed, expressed his deep obligations for the honor conferred upon him. He saw that there was a great work before him, and he had never seen the moment when he was willing to shirk any responsibility. He had suffered considerably for the past two months, but had confidence that his health would yet be restored, and he would give the balance of his life to the great cause of temperance. It was the duty of the Grand Worthy Patriarch to devote all his time to the work. He felt that the day was not far distant when the traffic in liquor would be entirely suspended. Mr. G. thought the Grangers of this country were lending great aid to the cause of temperance. He had great faith in the Woman's Crusade, and thought the women were lending extra aid to the work, and were always the first in the war, and willing and ready.

G. W. Associate, Mrs. A. M. Brazier, thanked the officers and members for the honor conferred upon her, and hoped to fulfil the duties of her office to the entire satisfaction of all.

THE CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

M. S. Scott, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Order, read the following report:

To the G. W. P. and Members:

We rejoice that the reports of the officers furnishes us with encouragement in the prosecution of the good work in our State. While we have made progress the past year, it may be questioned, according to the report of the Grand Scribe, whether the progress is in proportion to the labor bestowed. One of the apparent causes of so many Divisions surrendering their charters may be an error into which many of our Divisions have fallen by allowing members to become so far in arrears for dues, that suspension or expulsion becomes the inevitable results. The stringency of monetary affairs of the country the past year, affecting more or less similar Orders, has constrained many of the subordinate Divisions to pursue this course toward delinquent members in order to meet the demands of the Grand Division paying their per capita tax. We are of the opinion, however, that instead of this falling off of membership being a source of discouragement, we should congratulate ourselves, that getting rid of such dead weight which retard the growth and progress of many Divisions, will tend to strengthen our cause and promote a more healthy and prosperous condition of our beloved Order throughout the State.

In reference to the Woman's movement and political action referred to in the Grand Worthy Patriarch's report, we believe to be the obvious duty of our Order to accord to their movement the full measure of our sympathy and support; and we are also of the opinion that every voter in our jurisdiction should supplement the prayers of the Christian women of this State in casting his ballot for those men only who are ready to be known openly as pledged to the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The report was adopted.

Mr. T. D. McGillicuddy offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Grand Division that some suitable reward should be awarded the subordinate Division that should maintain the largest membership for the quarter ending in March and September.

Resolved, That the Grand Scribe be and is hereby instructed to provide a silk banner, the price not to exceed $100, to be presented semi-annually to each Division.

Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Burwell, of Cleveland the following were elected representatives to the National Bonvention:

G. P. Burwell, G. Crosby, D. W. Gage, Dr. J. B. Thompson, T. D. Royce, H. Loyd, Thomas Grange, E. J. Morris, J. Gundry, M. Austin, I. Truscott, L. B. Silver, T. S. Millish, Francis Granger, J. R Williams, C. Clark, J. Gladden, W. S. Burns, R. T. Gladden, S. Scott, Mary E. Studley, S. Foljambe, A. E. Bradley, Lida Gladden, Ellen Cubben, G. S. Tambling, Jun., E. T. Silver, G. W. McNeil, Lizzie A. Downs, Mrs. A. M. Brazier, S. F. Carey.

The Committee on Order Monument was granted further time.

After a discussion of minor matters, the Division adjourned after the form of Order.

THE DEPARTING GUESTS.

On leaving the city the delegates to the session were lavish in their encomiums upon the very hospitable manner in which their brethren here had received and entertained them. There was absolutely no fault to be found with the arrangements, and the annual session at Toledo will be remembered as one of the pleasantest ever held.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Young Lady Instantly Killed by the Falling of a Limb from a Tree.

An accident occurred at Perrysburg Thursday, which shocked and saddened the hearts of all. In the morning Belle Tolman and her sister started out to gather leaves, acorns, &c., for the purpose of making ornaments for their home. The wind was blowing briskly, and their mother advised them not to go into the woods. The two went just below the village limits, got into a field where was standing an oak tree, and commenced to gather leaves and acorns. They had been there but a few minutes when a large limb was broken from the trunk of the tree, which fell to the ground, striking Belle on the head and crushing her skull, producing instant death. Her sister was near, but was only slightly scratched by the smaller branches of the limb. Belle Tolman was the daughter of Mr. S. P. Tolman, manufacturer of wooden boxes at Perrysburg, and was aged twenty years. She was remarkable for her social, amiable and refined traits of character, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her, and especially by her young associates.

Rather Suspicious.—This morning at an early hour a man giving his name as William Walker drove up to the auction rooms of Graham & Co., on the corner of St. Clair and Monroe streets, and offered to trade his horse and buggy. A trade was effected by exchanging forty dollars and a silver watch, worth about ten dollars, for the rig. The man's appearance, the exhausted condition of the horse, and the appearance of the buggy, led Mr. Graham to believe that everything was not all right. He immediately went and reported the occurrence to Captain Purdy, who detailed Detective Hanks to work up the case. About eleven o'clock he found Walker and took him to the station, where he was searched. In reply to some questions he said that he lived about three miles from here, but could give the names of none of his neighbors. This looked rather suspicious, and he was locked up. Captain Purdy received a circular from Cleveland a few days since, which gave the description of a horse and buggy that had been stolen there. Although there was a slight resemblance, the evidence was not clear enough to hold the man for stealing the property in Cleveland. Captain Purdy sent the horse, buggy and harness to Lesiler's livery stable, where it will remain until something more definite is found out. The man evidently stole the team but from whom is now unknown.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

December Term, 1873.

Columbus, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1874.

GENERAL DOCKET.

No. 100. Thomas Smith vs. Daniel Altuck. Error to the District Court of Shelby county.

Rex, J. Where A sold lands on which a distillery with the necessary fixtures had theretofore been erected to B by a written contract which contained a stipulation that upon the execution of the deed to B he was to deliver to A a mortgage on the premises sold to secure the payment of the remainder of the purchase money, and B took possession of said premises under said contract. Held:

1. That B had no right, while in possession of said premises, either under said contract or as mortgagor, to sever and dispose of the fixtures of said distillery, if thereby the security for the purchase money was rendered insufficient.

2. That purchasers of such fixtures from B chargeable with knowledge of the rights of A, he being guilty of no laches, are liable to A for the value of such fixtures, if it be afterward found that the value of the remaining security is insufficient to pay the purchase money due.

3. That in action brought by A, either on the contract or mortgage, to subject the remaining premises to sale, to pay such purchase money, A may join with B in such action, such purchasers, and subject the value of the fixtures purchased by them, to the payment of any portion of the purchase money that may remain due, after the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of said remaining premises, according to the inverse order of time in which the purchases were made.

Judgment reversed.

No. —. Mary Harkness vs. George C. Corning. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county; reserved in the District Court.

White, J. 1. A testator devised certain real estate to his granddaughter S. and her issue, habendum, to S. "and her issue and their heirs." If S. should die before the age of twenty-one years, leaving no issue then living, there was a devise over of the premises to two daughters of the testator for their lives, and upon their decease to their issue respectively. S. had no issue, but died after she became twenty-one years of age. Held: 1. That issue, as used in connection with the devise to S., was a word of limitation and not of purchase, and that S. took an estate in fee tail. 2. That although S. died without issue, yet as her death did not occur until after she became twenty-one years of age, the devise over to the daughter never took effect.

2. The statute to restrict the entailment of real estate (S. & C., 55) does not change the nature of the estate in the first donee in tail from an inheritable estate to an estate for life merely. The object of the statute is to restrict the entailment to the immediate issue of such donee, and, on the determination of his interest in the estate, and of such rights as the law annexed to it while held by him, to enlarge the estate tail in the hands of such issue into an absolute estate in fee simple.

3. One of the incidents of an estate in fee tail, at common law, is the right of the surviving husband to an estate by courtesy, with which the statute above referred to does not interfere, and to which, in this State, the husband is entitled, whether there be issue born during the coverture or not.

4. In an action for the recovery of real property, a disclaimer by defendant, in his answer of any possession of his property in question, or of any right therein otherwise than as tenant of a third party named, whose title he sets forth, constitutes no defense unless such title is a good one; and where the parties proceed to final judgment without bringing in such party, the omission affords no grounds for reversing the judgment.

Judgment affirmed, and entry, as per agreement, of record to be furnished by counsel.

The Dayton Insurance company vs Joseph L. Kelly. Error to the Court of Common Pleas. Reserved in the District Court of Preble County.

McIlvaine, J. Held: 1. Where the defect in a petition to which a demurrer has been overruled consists in the omission to aver the performance of a condition precedent in the contract sued on; and it appears from the subsequent pleading and record, that the defendant was not prejudiced thereby, the judgment will not be reversed.

2. Where the legal effect of the allegations in an answer is a mere denial of the averment in the petition, such allegations cannot be regarded as new matter, which will be taken as true unless controverted by reply.

3. A judgment will not be disturbed for an admission of the Court to order an amendment of the petition so as to make its allegations conform to the facts proved or admitted, where the variance between the allegations in the petition and the proof is not material.

4. Where the delivery of a void policy of insurance is the sole consideration for the release of a debt or liability, the release may be avoided without returning or offering to return the policy to the debtor.

5. Where the charter confers upon an insurance company power "generally to do and perform all things relative to the object of the association," and provides in a subsequent section that "all policies or contracts of insurance" shall be subscribed by the President or some other officer designated by the Board of Direction for that purpose, the latter provision does not disable the company from binding itself by contracts for policies and immediate insurance executed in other modes and by other agents, but merely prescribes the manner in which the final contract or policy shall be executed.

6. Where an agent of an Insurance Company, entrusted with certificates for intermediary insurance duly signed by the Secretary of the Company, with authority to deliver the same to applicants, erases therefrom a material stipulation, and afterward delivers the same to an applicant for insurance, who has no knowledge of the circumstances of the erasure or the want of authority on the part of the agent to make it, the Company will be bound by the certificate to the same extent as if the erasure had been authorized.

7. Where a contract for present insurance and for a policy on same risk is made subject to the conditions contained in the printed policy of the insurer, a condition in the printed policy that all additional insurance, whether prior or subsequent, shall be mentioned in or indorsed on the policy, does not require that either prior or subsequent insurance should be mentioned in or indorsed on the contract.

8. A condition in a contract for insurance requiring notice of prior insurance is waived by accepting the risk on an application wherein the question concerning prior insurance is not answered.

9. Where notice of additional insurance is required to be given to the insurer, it may, before the receipt of the policy, be given to the agent of the insurer who effected the insurance, and with whom the policy is intrusted for delivery to the assured in fulfillment of the contract; and the indorsement of such additional security upon the policy by such agent must be regarded as the act of the principal, thereby assenting to the additional insurance.

10. Where the agent of an insurance company effects a contract for intermediary insurance and for a policy, and delivers a certificate of the contract to the applicant under an agreement to give time for the payment of the premium, and the principal charges the agent with the amount of the premium, which is settled and paid after the loss, a condition that "no insurance, original or continued, shall be considered as binding until the actual payment of the premium," contained in the printed policies of the company, according to the terms of which the insurance was affected, must be deemed to have been waived, although the agent had no express authority to give time for the payment. Judgment affirmed.

MOTION DOCKET.

No. 292. M. N. Maginnis vs. Caroline Schwab. Motion for leave to file a petition in error to the District Court of Hamilton county.

Day, C. J. Held: 1. Where, pursuant to the provisions of the forty-second section of the code, a new party is brought in and "allowed to make himself defendant in the action in lieu of the original defendant," who, bringing the subject of the action into Court, is discharged from liability on account thereof, the case is not thereby changed to a "special proceeding," but it remains a "civil action," and must be proceeded in between the remaining parties to the case of a civil action.

2. Where such action was brought for the recovery of money, and the original defendant caused a third party, claiming the money, to be made defendant in his place, and, depositing the money in Court, was discharged from liability therefor under said section of the Code, and an issue of the fact was joined, between the plaintiff and the substituted defendant, material to the determination of the right of the parties to the money claimed by both: Held, that, the action being for the recovery of the money, only, either party had a right, under the Code, to demand a trial of the issue by a jury, and that, therefore, under the statute, the case was one for a second trial in the same Court, and not for appeal to the District Court.

PAULDING COUNTY.

A Terrible Accident—Prospect of a Contested Election—Discovery of a Gigantic Skeleton.

A MAN KILLED.

Editor Blade:—A terrible accident occurred at Paulding at 4 P. M. Thursday. A young man by the name of Sourine, who was working in the saw-mill of G. Barnes was caught on the saw near the middle of his body, the saw passing through his body coming out on his left side, and taking off his left arm. He lived thirty minutes.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. H. W. Reid, who was the Republican candidate for County Recorder at the last election, has given notice that he will contest the election. His opponent was said to be elected by one majority, and it is confidently asserted by several who saw the votes counted, that there was a mistake made in counting the votes in this township, by which two votes more than he received were accounted to French; and the sum of their united votes exceeds the number of votes cast for any other office by two. If he should be successful, the Republicans will have elected every officer except Prosecuting Attorney.

A PRE-HISTORIC MAN

Last week some bridge builders who are building a bridge between Charloe and St. Andrews, in digging for a solid foundation for one of their abutments, came across the skeleton of an Indian of a gigantic size. They measured the bone from the foreleg by the tallest man among the party, but it outmeasured his by about five inches. His skull was large and well preserved. With him were buried two knives, a spear head and a very handsome pipe carved from red and white stone, and perfectly preserved.

Antwerp, Oct. 28, '74. ANTWERP.

THE GRAND JURY.

Close of its Sessions—Indictments Reported—Business Transacted—Visit to the Jail.

The Grand Jury finished its session Wednesday afternoon. The following is a partial list of the indictments found:

Horse stealing—William Hurd—1.

Assault with intent to rape—William Peak—1.

Grand larceny—William Dickson, James Curtis, Christopher O'Brien, David Hennessey, William Washington and Frank Smith—6.

Manslaughter—Augustus Richards, John Koch and Gottleib Ackerman—3.

Petit larceny—Charles Miller, Henry Thomas and Charles Dailey—3.

Seduction under promise of marriage—Charles Belden—1.

Robbery—George Ashton and James Dempsey—2.

Larceny and burglary—Herman Keller, George Williams, Henry Van Fange and John Ryan—4.

Shooting with intent to wound—Walter Kingslow and John H. Gerkins—2.

Assault and battery—Charles Gibbons, William Schuppner and Jacob Rahm—3.

Obtaining goods under false pretenses—Otto Reidemaster—1.

Three bills were found against John Koch for cutting with intent to wound, and one similar indictment was found against Gottlieb Ackerman.

At the close of their session the Grand Jury visited the jail, and made the following report:

To the Hon. William A. Collins, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio:

In compliance with the 85th section of an act prescribing the duties of Grand Juries, we visited the county jail, and found the same clean and well kept; that the rules prescribed by the Judge have been faithfully observed; that none of the provisions of the act for the regulation of jails have been violated. We would recommend that the iron work be painted, and the outer walls rewhitewashed.

Peter Holloway,
Foreman of Grand Jury.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'

NEW MAP OF OHIO,

—AND A—

Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2 50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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House-keeping Bazar.

265 SUMMIT ST.

An Unsurpassed Selection of COOK STOVES for Coal, &c., and FULLER & WARREN'S RANGES, TIN WARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS, BIRD CAGES, TOILET WARE, and the thousand other articles used in Housekeeping.

Everything of the Best and Prices Always Reasonable, at 265 Summit Street. City and Country Trade Solicited.

J. V. MONTGOMERY.

WANTED—LOGS,

—AT THE—

Toledo Cooperage Company's Works,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ELM, OAK, SYCAMORE, COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD AND SOFT MAPLE.

Cash on delivery, for good straight grained sound timber, 18 inches and over diameter, and to average 24 inches; 16 feet logs preferred. For further information, apply at FALLIS & LINTON'S TOLEDO MILLS, or at our Works, near Union Manufacturing Co.

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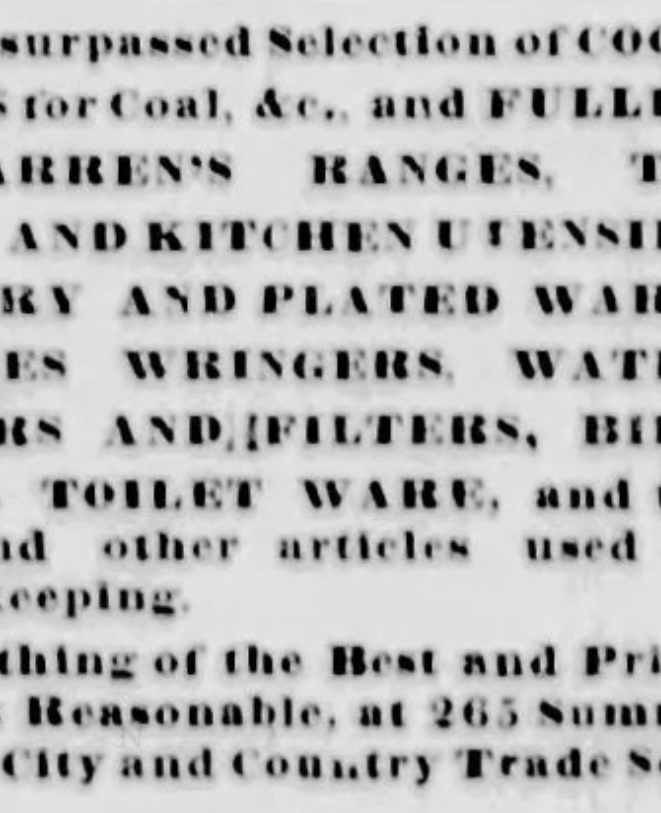

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STILL continues to treat all forms of Chronic Diseases, of whatever name or nature, with unvarying success. Thirty years of constant practice has given him advantages possessed by no other physician in the city. If afflicted give him a call. Consultation free.

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DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at Highest Market Prices.

NOTICE.

The Only Exclusive

CASH

Dry Goods House

IN TOLEDO,

—IS—

PETTEE & HOWE,

153 Summit St.

ONE-PRICE AND THAT A LOW ONE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

☞ DON'T FAIL TO CALL. ☜

153 Summit Street,

Pettee & Howe,

BEFORE PURCHASING.

JAMESTOWN STOCK SALE.

The Third Annual Stock Sale will take place at my Farm,

Jamestown, Lucas County, O.,

(five miles from Toledo, East Side, on Maumee Bay,)

Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1874,

Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., when I will offer at

Public Auction

the following list of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Bulls: Duke of Lucas, beautiful red, one year old, full pedigree, no better in the State; Red Knife, five years old, rich red, full and good pedigree; Simon Second, white, three years old, full and good pedigree; Duke of Navarre, dark red, one year old. Also, the following list of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Durham Cows and Heifers: Kate, eight years old, full pedigree; Lady Yeazell, two years old, rich red, full pedigree; Lady Burdeau, six months old, white, full pedigree. Also, thirty Cows and and Heifers, high grade, many of them nearly full blood Short-Horns, with calf by Thoroughbred Bulls. Also, Thirty Bull and Heifer Calves, all from Thoroughbred Bulls and high grade Cows, selected with great care in the best stock region in the State. For all practical purposes of breeding, many of these Calves are as good as thoroughbreds. Farmers of Lucas, Wood and Ottawa Counties, you have the best farms and the meanest stock in the State. Come yourselves and see the difference. As I intend to make a specialty of Short-Horns, I will also offer all my Alderneys, consisting of one Thoroughbred Alderney Bull and ten Alderney Cows and Heifers. I will also offer the following common stock: Twenty Cows and Heifers, with Calf by Thoroughbred Bulls. Also, twenty head of Stock and Beef Cattle. Also one Thoroughbred Leicester Buck. TERMS—On all sums of $50 and upwards, from three to six months credit with approved security, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Refreshments on the grounds.

HENRY T. NILES.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,

110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,

(MARKET SPACE.)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

$72 per week. Goods sell themselves. J. R. Jones 50 N. 5th street, Philadelphia.

$60 to 90 a week and expenses to all. Articles new, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. Linington & Bro., New York or Chicago.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$72.00 EACH WEEK.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SEND 6 cents postage and 10 names, and get a nice Chromo and large Circulars FREE! Address, H. GLIMAGE, So. Manchester, Conn.

LADIES AT HOME

And Men who have other business, wanted as agents. Novel plans, pleasant work, good pay. Send 3-cent stamp for particulars. The Graphic Company, 39-41 Park Place, New York

Work for all At home, male or female: $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich st., N. Y.

Agents' Combinations. Grand Bible and Popular Subscription Book Combinations, Map, Chart and Frame Combination.

We supply the publications of John E. Potter & Co. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE, CHICAGO.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

For 30 years millions have intently watched the perilous struggles and grand achievments of this world-renowned Hero, and now eagerly desire the Complete Life History, which unfolds also the wealth and curiosities of a wild and wonderful country. It is now ready and selling to beat everything. More Agents Wanted at Once. Address, HUBBARD BROS, Philadelphia, Boston, or Cincinnati O.

Agents Wanted—$10 A Day

To sell an article which every business man will buy on sight. It is simply indispensable to all classes of business men and the profits are large. Particulars sent free. Work done altogether in villages, towns and cities. Address

LOCKE & JONES,
Toledo, Ohio,

And receive full particulars.

$2,500 A YEAR made with our grand Combination Prospectus.

Represents 50 different books. Agents say this is the

BEST THING EVER TRIED.

The Books sell themselves in every family, and good men can make a business for life in one county. Agents Wanted on these and our magnificent editions of Family Bibles. Full particulars free on application. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers Philadelphia.

Agents—Wanted.

$75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for a machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that sum can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT—In every County in Ohio to introduce the Popular Medical Preparations of the CALVIN MEDICINE COMPANY, 48 Vesey street, New York, consisting of their Excelsior Family Medicine Case, Egyptian Liniment, Fever and Ague Pills, Rheumatic and Gout Lozenges, Cathartic Lozenges and Diarrhea Lozenges. Our goods are put up in handsome style, are of ready sale, and will be supplied to agents, without any cash to be advanced for goods, freights or printed matter. The plan of introduction is in successful operation in nearly all of the other states. Unusual inducements to Agents large and chance of building up a profitable business without capital, rare and certain to an energetic party. Applications promptly answered. Address CALVIN MEDICINE CO., 48 Vesey street, New York.

Farm Garden, and House.

THE LAST OF SUMMER.

The robin's nest is screened with brown,
So lone it hangs where leaves drift down—
The beaks that framed have hushed their song.
The nestlings far away have fled,
And summer's sweetest song is dead,
Where lingered late her busy throng.

The maple strikes adown her heart,
A scarlet flame—a bleeding dart—
Then tips her banner's side with gold;
The ash cries out in sore dismay,
"Why, neighbor mine, look you so gay,
While I stand here so dun and old?"

"Crowned green both were in younger hours,
Walked arm in arm through sun and showers,
Struck palm to palm where rain drops fell.
What change has come upon our heads!
What strange weird light the sunbeam sheds
That wraps us in a charmed spell!"

Now list! their drops upon the ground
A shower that breaks the stillness round;
The nuts come down with glad surprise;
The squirrel leaps from limb to lim',
What joyous days are these to him!
The jay has hoarse discordant cries.

The aster blooming in the wood,
So lone and wild in purple hood,
Half hid by golden rod and brier,
Sits meek to wait the coming frost,
The fringing fern in hedgerow lost,
Wakes up at autumn's latest fire.

The empty brook has found its voice,
And all the woodland wilds rejoice;
The mountain brow is steeped in haze,
While winged ghosts haunt all the air—
The wreaths of flowers in blank despair—
And songless pass the lonely days.

The orchards ripe give out perfume—
Laps full of autumn's richest bloom,
The grapes send out an odorous smell,
That breathes of wine and purple hue,
Beneath a sky of southern blue,
Where summer's blooms perpetual dwell.

Duchess County, N. Y. C. B.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

Professor Storer's Experiments.

Prof. S. W. Johnson, of the Sheffield Scientific School, New Haven, has taken up for review in the New York *Tribune*, the letter from Prof. Horsford on the subject of chemical and practical value of artificial fertilizers, a portion of which appeared in the *Country Gentleman* of Aug. 20th. Prof. J.'s criticisms are very severe, especially with reference to the conclusions to be derived from Prof. Storer's experiments, as will be seen by the following extract:

Prof. Horsford proceeds to dialate upon the variance between the chemist's estimates and the practical test. But what a pitfall he has dug for the unwary reader who accepts statements. It would be scarcely possible to make a broader misrepresentation of the real results of the field experiments on the Bussey farm! That "scale of merit in thirtieths" Prof. Horsford has read from the wrong end! *It is more truly a scale of demerit.* The best crops, obtained with stable manure, wood ashes, and pearl-ash, are 1 upon that scale, and the poorest crops, obtained with ammoniacal and phosphatic manures, are 30! (See p. 159 of the Bussey Bulletin) It is, therefore, the readers sad duty to reverse the bright conclusions to which Prof. Horsford arrived in his comparison of Wilson's and Bradley's XL. The goring was really done by the other ox. The 18 Bussey field trials agree, then, with the single field trial of Fisk in demonstrating that Wilson's is inferior to Bradley's XL in fertilizing effect, and this result is in full accordance with the verdict of the chemists that Wilson's is inferior to Bradley's XL in commercial value.

The Bussey field experiments capitally illustrates the fact which is now fully admitted by the most experienced and intelligent farmers, viz: that the field trial furnishes no criterion for judging of the commercial value of a fertilizer any more than the effects of a medicine enables us to judge of its proper price. These field experiments also show that the practical trial has often only a limited and local or seasonal application to the estimates of crop-producing power. Out of the 18 Bussey field experiments, where Wilson's was used alone, it gave of fruit in ten cases, less than was harvested on an unmanured plat, and while there was gathered in these 18 trials a total of 74½ kilograms of "fruit" (barley, beans and rutabagas), in 18 other trials with no manure, there were obtained 80½ kilograms of fruit. Going more into particulars, we find that the aggregate yield of beans for the three years was slightly increased, (raised from 3,086 kilograms to 3,208 kilograms) by the use of Wilson's but the yield of rutabagas was somewhat depressed (from 68½ to 67 kilograms) and the aggregate yield of barley was reduced from 5,564 to 4,233 kilograms, or more than 24 per cent.

If it were permissible to generalize from a few practical field trials, the Bussey experiments would fully justify the conclusion that Wilson's superphosphate is a *positive damage* to the farmer, for this fertilizer was applied to three different crops, on two distinct plats of ground, and for three successive years, with the total result just named. Storer's estimated value of $24 per ton is very liberal for an article that, to say the least, did no good to the 18 crops upon which he applied it, and yet Prof. Horsford charges the chemists with underrating its value! Nothing can be more evident than that Prof. Horsford has totally failed to sustain his charge. In his address, Prof. Horsford says that "the efficacy of a fertilizer depends, among other things, upon its going into solution," and that "in a season of great drouth, the best of fertilizers can have but little influence on vegetation." Prof. Storer, in the Bussey Bulletin, makes mention of dry (and poor) soil and dry weather as influencing the crops upon his experimental plats, but since Prof. Horsford unqualifiedly uses these very field trials to show that the chemist's estimates are wide of the mark, the chemists may as unqualifiedly assume that Prof. Horsford is satisfied that the Bussey experiments were in all respects "practical" and fair, and that "Wilson's of 1872" went properly "into solution," notwithstanding that its total effect was to depress the crop!

Space will not now permit noticing at length some of the other teachings of Professor Horsford's paper, viz: "that the best superphosphate loses efficiency with age," and that "by a spontaneous decay of affinity;" that "the advantages of composting an ammoniated superphosphate are matters of experimental demonstration;" that "the multiplication of several acres into one," whatever mystical process that may be, "is one of the good effects of composting," of which he says further that "its various good effects cannot be easily overstated." These assertions are put forward as if they were universally true, whereas the best of them are as false as they are true, being true in some circumstances and false in others.—*Country Gentleman.*

The World's Wheat Crop.

The wheat crop of the world, for the present year, has been unprecedently large, so large that Great Britain is the only country which is in the market as a purchaser. Her estimated requirements of this staple are from 75,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels; a large amount, certainly, but not nearly so great to supply as when Russia, Germany, Turkey and Hungary had short crops, and not a surplus for exportation as they have the present year. While this surplusage is not supposed to be sufficient in quantity to interfere in any material sense with the amount we have to export, it now, nevertheless, appears like short-sighted policy for our farmers to hold their over-supply of wheat, with the hope of obtaining better prices, since with the crop on hand the falling off from $1.60 in September, 1873, to $1.20 in September, 1874, is just what could have been expected, and so far from awaiting an increase in prices, when Great Britain has secured her desired amount, there is more probability of a decrease. Therefore, those who have large crops on hand will find it to their advantage to market them before the close of the present year, as after that period, those who profess to understand the great questions of supply and demand, predict that a greater depression in prices than at present will be the result.

The arguments upon which they base these conclusions are follows: That since Great Britain is the only customer in the market, so soon as she has secured her requisite 80,000,000 bushels of wheat, no other foreign market will be open for its import, and that before she has secured this amount is the time to sell, and not to wait until Russia, Hungary, Turkey and Germany have forced their surplus wheat upon her market, and by over stocking it, have, if not depressed the demand for it, at least taken off the zest and desire to lay in the required quantity, as soon as possible, since a certainty exists that it can be procured at any time from the United States.

If these arguments are correct, and there is no reason to believe they are not, it does seem better and more profitable to endure the loss now, by selling before the depression becomes greater, through want of a foreign market, than to hold the crop until next year with the expectation that the yield will be smaller, or to incur the danger of doing worse by rushing the grain upon a glutted market next spring or summer. However, after all this, like all other vexatious problems must be solved by each individual according to his own ideas, and in reproducing the arguments advanced by those who have given the subject study and attention, advice upon our part is not intended, but simply to make a plain statement of the facts, and the consequences to which they will probably lead in view of the very large quantity of wheat harvested in every country of the world where it is cultivated to any extent. Should the crop be short next year, an increase in price after harvest will of course be the result, and they who prefer the risk may then command more remunerative prices, but before that time a decrease rather an increase will probably take place.—*R. L. S. in American Farm Journal.*

Value of Covered Manure.

At various times, says the Philadelphia *Press*, we have pointed out to our readers the profits resulting from covered manure, instead of allowing it to get soaked by the rains or dried by the sun, as is generally done. We have given this advice from what we have actually seen.—When rough sheds have been built to cover the manure heap, the crops fertilized by this rule have been increased in productiveness sufficient to pay for the shed covering the first year. We have never seen any exact figures of the proportionate value of covered and uncovered manures, that we remember, until the following, which we find by Lord Kincaird, a Scotch land owner and farmer. They present the best statement possible, we think, of the advantages of the plan:

Four acres of good soil were manured; two of them were manured with ordinary barnyard manure, and two with an equal quantity of manure from the covered shed. The whole was planted with potatoes. The products of each acre were as follows:

POTATOES TREATED WITH BARNYARD MANURE.

One acre produced	272 bushels.
One acre produced	292 bushels.

POTATOES MANURED FROM COVERED SHED.

One acre produced	442 bushels.
One acre produced	471 bushels.

The next year the land was sown with wheat, when the crop was as follows:

WHEAT ON LAND TREATED WITH BARNYARD MANURE.

One acre produced 41 bushels, 19 pounds (of 61 pounds per bushel).
One acre produced 42 bushels, 38 pounds (of 61 pounds per bushel).

WHEAT ON LAND MANURED FROM COVERED SHEDS.

One acre produced 55 bushels, 5 pounds (of 61 pounds per bushel).
One acre produced 53 bushels, 47 pounds (of 61 pounds per bushel).

The straw also yielded one-third more upon the land fertilized with the manure from the covered stalls than upon that to which the ordinary manure was applied. In view of these facts, we hope that our farmers will give this subject their full attention, for their own benefit, and in making in making shelter or stalls for stock, it might be done with a view to the increase of the manure under the cattle, as it is not removed before it is intended for use, if it is likely to remain there for months.

Climatic Changes.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: There seems to be no doubt that owing to some mysterious change of climate, Scotland is becoming year by year less productive in the matter of fruit. At a meeting of the Botanical Society held on March 13, Mr. M'Nab read a paper on "Further evidence of climatic changes in Scotland," and mentioned that several old Scotch gardeners, as well as amateur cultivators, concurred with his opinion that many varieties of fruit now cultivated in that country were by no means equal to what they were from thirty to fifty years ago. Ribston pipins and nonpareil apples are alleged to be inferior in size and flavor as well as number to the specimens formerly seen. The jargonelle pear, once extensively grown and thoroughly ripened on standard trees in various districts of Scotland, is now exceedingly scarce. The famous "Carse of Gowrie" orchards, which half a century ago were so remunerative, and in which seventy varieties of apples and thirty-six varieties of pears were cultivated as standards, still exist, but with a sadly diminished production of fruit. The Clyesdale orchards are in the same failing condition.

The damson shows signs of becoming extinct, and the common black sloe and bramble berries are in like manner on the decline. From the old minute books of the Caledonia Horticultural Society it appears that from 1810 they offered prizes for peaches grown on open walls without the aid of fire flues; but after 1837, these were discontinued, and the generality of the competition peaches sent are grown on flued walls or in peach houses. Similar painful evidence was given with regard to cherries, gooseberries, and Scotch-grown American cranberries, and even the filbert and hazel nuts are, it is stated, not by any means so flourishing now as formerly. From 1812 to 1826 the large white poppy was cultivated in the field in various parts of Scotland for the making of opium, and about fifty years ago tobacco was grown in certain districts. All is changed or changing now, although several winters of late years have been remarkable for their mildness, and proved most favorable to flowering plants.

Ornamental Apple Trees.

During our recent visit to the grounds of Mr. N. B. White, of Norwood, our attention was called to a couple of apple trees of the Red Astrachan variety standing in his lawn, which for picturesqueness of effect, exceeded anything of the kind we ever saw in the shape of apple trees. While the trees were in their first year's growth from the graft or bud, the central shoot was pinched back to about a foot. This caused each leaf to push out side shoots which were allowed to grow almost close down to the root. These shoots have made strong limbs, standing out from the centre of the tree at angles varying from forty to forty five degrees, and at the time of our visit they were well loaded with handsome fruit. Mr. White is so well pleased with this style of growing the apple that he would, if setting a new orchard, have all the trees treated as above described. They stand very firmly in the soil, are much less exposed to damage from winds or ice, are easily kept in proper form, and the fruit is mostly within reach by hand picking from the ground, or from a short step ladder.—*New England Farmer.*

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

Protest of the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee—Prisoners—The Wetmore Case—An Anonymous Letter—Kentucky Ku-Klux.

The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee have addressed a communication to General Emery, protesting against the action of Merrill at Shreveport, in which they say: "We have received credible information of the fact that Lewis Miller, Major of the Seventh Regiment, an officer under your command, did on the 22d inst., at the city of Shreveport, make an affidavit for the arrest of a large number of citizens of this State. The offense charged is one strictly cognizable by the civil Courts, and appertains in no manner to the military service. As you are aware, a political campaign is being conducted in this State, under the Constitution and laws of the country. The effect intended by the exhibition of zeal of this military officer cannot be otherwise than to throw the influence of the power of his official position against the political party of which we are the organ, having but recently arrived in that section of the country, and it not appearing in his affidavit that his rights have been interfered with, we cannot but characterize his gratuitous services otherwise than unmilitary, intimidating and in conflict with the spirit of our institutions."

A dispatch from New Iberia, of the 26th, says: The St. Martins prisoners were brought here to-day by the United States Deputy Marshal and a squad of United States cavalry. A preliminary examination was held before United States Commissioner E. H. Reddell. The arrests were made under the Ku-Klux act. The prisoners were held to bail in $6,000 each, to appear before the United States District Court.

A dispatch from Mobile, dated the 26th, says: This is the third day of the proceedings in the Wetmore case. Commissioner Gillett refused to hear the argument of counsel, upon the ground that his duty as United States Commissioner prevented him from giving sufficient time to the case for that purpose. He suggested that counsel on each side present their arguments to him in writing, and after considering the arguments in connection with the testimony, he would render a decision. The counsel for the defense objected to this. The Commissioner finally agreed to postpone the argument until November 10. The prisoners were released upon their own recognizance by the Court. Adjourned.

The following letter from a respectable and reputable source, to a business firm in New Orleans is vouched for. The writer's name is omitted for fear of prosecution. It shows the feeling among the people in the country Parishes. Other letters of a similar purport are published here:

"GRANT PARISH, Oct. 20, 1874.

"GENTLEMEN: We have a squad of United States cavalry up here that I am afraid will play the mischief with our property. We do not blame the cavalry, for they are soldiers, and have to obey orders. Sunday night a guard came to my brother's house between midnight and daylight, arrested him without a warrant or authority, took him away from his wife and two little children, rode him around the country till just before daylight, and then told him to go home. They had no warrant for him, but when they came to the house and he told them his name, they looked at a long list and said they had a warrant for him. The two soldiers guarded him to his stable. While out there they said, d——d if they wasn't tired of this midnight work; and they told me the Lieutenant that was along didn't have a word to say. He seemed to be there because he had to, and he disliked it very much. No Democratic citizens are allowed to sleep all night. They are likely to be dragged from their families and beds at any time of the night, to be carried around the country to intimidate the white people and keep them away from the polls. This is a strong Democratic Parish, but I'm afraid one-half of the whites will not vote. Gen. Emery says no troops have been used to carry the election or for purposes of intimidation. They are being used right here for that purpose now, and a great many persons are saying, "It's no use; they won't give us a fair election. If we demand our rights, the Marshal will arrest us under the instructions contained in the Attorney General's circular. I wish you would see if that is what the Advisory Board calls fair play. I never saw such a desperate effort made to intimidate white people as is being made here. I have seen United States troops used to carry elections before in other parishes, but it didn't compare with this midnight arrest of people without a shadow of a warrant. I expect my turn will come soon. * *

A Shreveport dispatch says: The examination of the gentlemen arrested on Saturday is postponed until to-morrow. No additional arrests have been made here. A dispatch says the greatest consternation prevails at all points below here and Alexandria. The cavalry are coming up the river from Natchitoches, arresting men as they progress.

Planters have fled from their homes, and negroes have gathered in large numbers at the towns along the river, leaving cotton unpicked.

A meeting of naturalized citizens will be held at New Orleans on Wednesday to consider the matter of the Attorney General's opinion and the action of the authorities regarding the naturalization papers issued by the Second District Court. The records of the Courts show 8,000 persons naturalized since January.

A dispatch from Monroe, La., of Oct. 26, says: N. J. Scott, Parish Judge, and S. W. Ramsey, Recorder of Claiborne Parish, Dr. Richardson, Mayor of Homer, and James Huey, S. Mayfield and P. L. Phillips, of Lincoln, were brought here this morning under a cavalry escort. Huey and Richardson were handcuffed together. The prisoners were imprisoned under a close guard in the Sheriff's office. Their counsel were admitted on a written order. The Claiborne prisoners are charged with an attempt to break up a peaceable assemblage, on the 11th of July, in Homer, when Mayor Richardson, Ramsey and Scott were active in preventing a riot. The Lincoln prisoners are charged with attempting to compel Jewett to resign as Commissioner in Lincoln. The prisoners declare they didn't know he was Commissioner, and never made such a demand. The prisoners were arrested without time to consult their families or get a change of clothes. When Huey asked for authority for his arrest, Lieutenant Hodgon, in charge of the cavalry, drew out a repeater, saying "This is my authority." A squad of soldiers were brought in with loaded carbines, when Deputy Marshal Selye drew out a pair of handcuffs and placed them on Huey's wrists. The entire party were lodged in Lincoln jail.

Marshal Selye insultingly refused to obey a writ of habeas corpus by District Judge Trimble, a Republican. The telegraph wires were cut after leaving Homer. A prominent Granger and minister states the Lieutenant gave orders to cut the wire and bring him the pieces of the wire. Great indignation is felt here at the arrest and harsh treatment of the prisoners, but the feeling is to submit to the course of law in the belief that the arrests were made for political effect. A preliminary trial will be held before Jewett, of Lincoln. Affidavits for the arrest of the Claiborne prisoners were made by Fountaine.

A special to the Louisville Courier Journal gives an account of a bloody outrage in Shelby county, Kentucky, on Saturday night last. A band of masked men visited a religious meeting on that night, but did no violence beyond halting several parties as they came out of the church. Afterward they went to the house of Thomas Ford, (white,) where they whipped three negroes, and threatened Mr. Ford with the same treatment unless he discharged the negroes employed by him. From Ford's the party went to the house of a negro named Barrington and called for him to come outside, and when he refused to do so they fired at him, one ball striking the daughter of Barrington, 16 years old, who was standing on the floor, putting out her eye and burying itself in her shoulder. Two of the band then broke open the door, and after cursing Barrington rode off. At last accounts the wounded girl was still living, but in a very precarious condition. It is thought probable that Governor Leslie will take immediate steps to capture and bring to justice the murderous wretches.

The mass meeting at New Orleans to protest against soldiers being brought there was a failure.

A dispatch from Homer, La., of the 27th, says: No additional arrests in the parish are reported since Saturday. Several bodies of troops are in various parts of the parish. H. N. Maxey, a Republican, says that warrants are out for over 200 citizens. Not a single threatened individual has left or will leave. There is a difference of opinion among Republicans here as to the effects of the arrests on Saturday, some of them repudiating the whole affair, and endeavoring to shift the responsibility. Rumors of arrests are frequent from the neighboring parishes.

It is reported that Fournet and Benj. Bertrand were arrested at St. Martin's on Tuesday by the Deputy U. S. Marshal. The prisoners tried at New Iberia on Monday are still in custody, all offers to sign a bond being refused. General Decloues, one of the wealthiest planters of St. Martin's Parish, came to sign a bond, and was refused.

A detachment of U. S. Infantry, in command of Captain Page, arrived at Franklin Tuesday night. Their arrival caused much surprise among all classes of citizens, as the Parish of St. Mary's was never more quiet than at present, and a better and more friendly feeling exists among the two races now than ever before.

A New Orleans dispatch, dated the 27th, says: The investigation before Commissioner Jewett, of the case of Judge Scott, Recorder Ramsey and Mayor Richardson, of Homer, Claiborne Parish, who were brought here yesterday, was closed to-day. A decision will be rendered to-morrow. The testimony of Scott Rains (colored), the principal witness for the prosecution, was that the Republican meeting broke up because of a pistol fired in the street about a square off. No one disturbed or threatened the meeting, but Rains was subsequently personally abused by white men, but did not leave town till sunset. Young, Maxey, and other Government witnesses, testified favorably for the accused. Sheriff Aycock, summoned by the defense testified that himself, Ramsey, Richardson and Scott were active in keeping the peace which was threatened by violent action of the negroes, who demanded possession of a white man who had a difficulty with a negro, where a pistol was fired, and that he demanded several whites, and an armed posse to suppress the mob; that he arrested a white man for forcible seizure of blacks; that there was no politics in the law; that there were only about 50 white men in town to 300 blacks. Rev. J. H. Jordan, also for the defense, corroborated the testimony of Aycock, and said that when he saw the blacks rushing to seize the white man he laid hands on the shoulders of the foremost negro and told him to await the action of the authorities. Several in the rear cried "Knock the damn white man down!" The negroes halted, however, and quiet was restored.

Here the evidence closed and the case was argued by John Ray for the prosecution, and the prisoners are confined under guard in an old dilapidated residence.

The telegraph company is taken testimony in relation to the cutting of the wires by Lieutenant Hodgson and Marshal Selye, west of Vienna. Both were cut in six different places, and 40 or 50 feet taken out of each wire and the ends wrapped around trees and the insulators removed. The repairer was several hours repairing damages. Affidavits will show the cutting was done by the soldiers, under orders from Lieut. Hodgson and Marshal Selye.

Judge Trimble has information that when Sheriff Aycock reached Vienna, and served the writs issued by him, that the Sheriff and his deputy were treated in the most contemptuous manner. The writ of habeas corpus was disregarded, and shameful and abusive language was used by Lieutenant Hodgson, in command, and by Selye. The prisoners, Scott, Ramsey and Richardson, were surrounded by the soldiers, guns were cocked and presented at the officers, and the writs defied by the military officer. Judge Trimble is indignant that the civil authority was disregarded, and will take steps to punish the offenders. Trimble is a Republican, and a supporter of the Kellogg administration.

A Savannah, Ga., dispatch of Oct. 27 says: Four white citizens were brought to this city by the Deputy United States Marshal, from Screven county, charged with violating the enforcement act.

The Union League.

At Baltimore, Oct. 27, the Committee appointed by the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, which met at Baltimore on the 20th inst., was visited by the President, Secretary Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell. The following resolutions were presented:

Resolved, That we recognize with feelings of pride, the wise judgment and discretion manifested by our Chief Magistrate, President Grant, in selecting such true and tried patriots as Hon. Marshall Jewell and Hon. B. H. Bristow to the high and important positions in his Cabinet of Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury, and do assure him that such appointments tend greatly to strengthen his administration.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and endorse the policy pursued by Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General, and Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, in inaugurating a new and healthier order of things in their departments, and in their efforts to rid the service of corrupt and inefficient officers commend their example to the other branches of the Government.

Resolved, That we call on the Administration to weed out all corrupt and inefficient officers, wherever found, as the most important step towards regaining the impaired confidence of the people.

Resolved, That we believe the surest means of strengthening the Republican party and overcoming the influence of the White League in the South is to reorganize the Union League.

Postmaster General Jewell, in response, said he was happy to receive the congratulations of the League, and returned thanks for this expression of confidence and esteem from such an influential body. It was his purpose to continue the course which he had inaugurated until the work of reformation was fully accomplished, and in this he was ably seconded by the President.

The National Council of the Union League will assemble in Cincinnati on the 15th day of January next. Measures will be taken to effect a thorough reorganization of the League throughout the country.

Railway News.

Capt. Tyler has made his report on the condition of the Erie Railway. He says the road undoubtedly possesses great natural advantages, but in order that its resources may be properly developed, several things are necessary, which he specifies as follows: Double track, with steel rails and durable sleepers, on the whole main line and some sections; connections of a change of gauge indispensible; improved terminal arrangements to provide sufficient storage for increased traffic; iron bridges to be substituted for wooden ones; renewal of speculation in coal fields and all other speculations should be permitted to carry out any of the above mentioned improvements. A liberal expenditure is required, but the precise amount to be expended from time to time can only be settled after the most careful deliberation. There is probably no Railway in the world which would better repay such a large expenditure than this. A really good management, supported by a stable constituency of proprietors, can be permanently secured.

Capt. Tyler estimates the cost of a change of guage at $2,500,000; improvement of gradients, $20,000,000; iron bridges, $1,500,000; and new depots, $700,000. The bulk of these sums he thinks might be expended in about three years, and he advises the laying of 20,000 tons of steel rails within the same period.

The annual Railroad Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association will meet at St. Louis to-morrow. Three to four hundred delegates are expected, a large proportion of whom have already arrived. The main business before the Convention will be a revision of the constitution and by-laws, and a reorganization of the Association on a more satisfactory basis.

At Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 26th, the United States Circuit Judges, Dillon and Love, presiding in the case of Hall et al. vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company, rendered a decision, holding that under recent acts of Congress this Court had proper jurisdiction, and could, by mandamus, compel said Company to operate its road as a continuous line over its bridge, and to its terminus at Council Bluffs. This brings the case upon its merits, and the attorneys of both sides have been notified to appear. It is probable that the case will be heard the last of this week.

Miners' Association.

The second annual meeting of the Miners' National Association commenced in Cleveland Tuesday forenoon. A large number of delegates were present, representing associations and lodges in all parts of the country from Pennsylvania to Wyoming Territory. John Seney, President of the Association, called the meeting to order, and submitted an address on the relations between employers and miners. A number of committees were appointed, and it was resolved to refer all motions to the appropriate committees without debate. The following resolutions were offered:

WHEREAS, The operators of the country in a number of instances have seen fit to supplant their working men for the crime of having asked for their own, with armed banditti and lazzaroni from the slums of large cities; and

WHEREAS, The Government, both State and National, in having permitted said banditti and lazzaroni to carry deadly firearms in a time of profound peace, has practically admitted the right of every American citizen to the same; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend the members of the several Miners' Associations throughout the country to immediately provide themselves with a supply of the best breech-loading rifles the country affords.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer, showing receipts to the amount of $14,000, with a balance on hand of $4,000, was read and approved. The Association then adjourned till to-day. The session will probably continue for several days.

Political News.

A dispatch from Virginia City says a change is announced in the Independent Legislature ticket, by the substitution of the name of J. C. Caldwell, of Gold Hill, for the State Senate in place of A. K. Porter. The Anti-Sharonites are circulating an address signed by J. C. McGill, of the San Francisco Bricklayers Association, to the workingmen of Nevada, but it does not find much favor, from the fact that even many workingmen consider it unnecessary interference of outside parties with their affairs.

The Nevada question of subsidy is attaining more promise. Both sides are charging opposition candidates with having a subsidy record. The Enterprise prints an article on the Humboldt & Colorado Railroad, of which T. C. Ellis, Democratic nominee for Congress, was one of the incorporators, for granting of a franchise, to which a bill was introduced in the last Legislature. One of the causes of this bill authorized the county of Eureka to issue 150,000 bonds for the Railroad, in return for par value stock to a similar amount.

DeLong's name has been dropped out of the contest.

A Young Man Who Married Too Soon.

The Denison (Texas) *News* relates this little story: "A young girl, twenty years of age, arrived in this city on the morning of the 11th, in obedience to a call from her lover, John Arnold, living in the Cherokee Nation, to meet there on the 10th, to be married. When she arrived in Denison she learned that Arnold had that morning married another girl in the Nation. She wept a little; but, nothing daunted, went to where John was, at his father-in-law's residence, and called for him. John came out, and expressed great sorrow for what he had done; said he expected her on the 10th, and she didn't come; then thought she wasn't coming; but he loved her, and thought he'd give the bride the go-by. He consulted with the bride, she demurred a little, but finally consented for him to go. The preacher said he would undo the matrimony, and they might consider it null and void. The father-in-law gave John one minute to leave the Nation in, and John and his dulcina left. The question is, What will become of it if Arnold marries the girl in Texas?"

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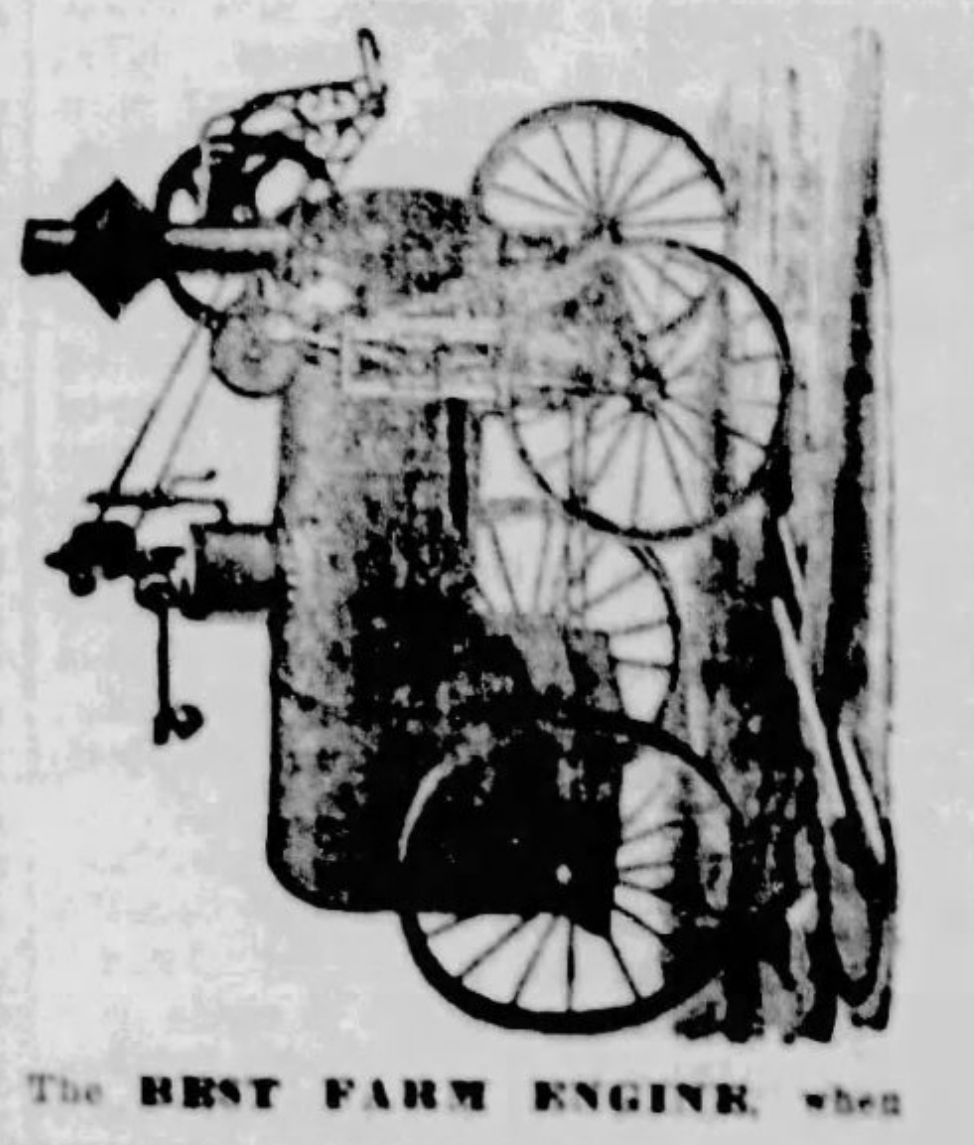

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

It appears that the money order system of the United States is a money losing business. The rates were reduced two years ago, and ever since it has been a loss to the Government. Still the cry is for cheaper money order rates.

Washington dispatches say it is expected that when the report of Gen. Sheridan is received from Fort Sill, the chiefs Santata and Big Tree, will be delivered over to the State authorities of Texas, by whom they were released, to be hung for murder, as they have violated the conditions of their release and been found in armed hostility to the Government.

The President will present to Congress the entire history of the recent troubles in the South. In conversation he states that the official reports he has received show that the outrages ceased immediately upon the appearance of the United States troops. General Merrill, who has made the arrests at Shreveport, is the same officer that conducted the Ku Klux operations in South Carolina two years ago, and who arrested so many leaders.

The supply of the new trade dollar does not equal the demand, nor will it until the mint is equal to supplying a million dollars' worth a month, instead of five hundred thousand, as at present.

From the estimates of the First Assistant Postmaster General it is conclusively shown that the present postage rates in this country are the cheapest in the world, and that the Government, by the enforcement of the new law, loses from two to three thousand dollars on the transmission of newspapers, periodicals, &c.

Further obstacles have arisen preventing the Union Pacific Railroad company from receiving one-half of its land subsidy withheld under the executive order of 1869, to secure the completion of the road according to law. Government examiners have just reported the road finished according to law, and recommended the delivery to the company of land patents by the Secretary of the Interior. But the Secretary of the Treasury interposes the objection, that the law requiring the Union Pacific and other subsided corporations to pay five per cent of their net earnings annually, in liquidation of their indebtedness to the government, has not been complied with, and that the matter of interest on bonds granted to build the road has not been settled.

At Washington, Oct. 30, the safe burglary case was resumed. The Judge decided that the conversation of Lawyer Sommerfield could not be admitted at present. D. Hayes testified: On the night of May 18th, witness received instructions from Nettleship to go and see Sommerville about getting Benton released from jail; the day before, Nettleship asked witness to come on and make affidavit; that he induced Benton to come here and blow the safe open by an arrangement made with Columbus Alexandria; witness declined to come; Sommerville took witness into his office and produced from a drawer the affidavit, and after reading, asked witness to sign it, but he declined; at request of Conze witness called at his office, and Conze gave him four fifty dollar bills; witness took William Dailey with him and went to Sommerville's office, who produced the affidavit again, saying "I have altered this to suit your objection; will you sign it now?" Witness did so and swore to it; Sunday following witness went to Toronto by direction of Nettleship; he was to receive $8 per day; arrived at Toronto on May 10th; stopped at the Commercial Hotel under the name of William Hine, on May 22d Nettleship arrived and took rooms at the Rossin House under the name of J. O. King; witness met him at his room, No. 163, (register of Rossin House was produced in Court and the name of King standing opposite that room); Nettleship wanted witness to make another affidavit swearing that Coster got witness to come here and fix up the case, and that Butts, another detective, helped; this, Nettleship said, would place Coster where Benton was, and Benton would then be released; Nettleship told witness he would guarantee him $1,000, for he was satisfied the Colonel would pay that amount. The same day Newcomb arrived at Toronto and showed witness a letter from Boston in the handwriting of Whitely; (it was produced in court and read;) it directed Newcomb to go to Toronto and see witness, and try to get him to return to Washington to testify; if he would not go there, to take his deposition; witness came on to Washington and testified; was afterwards arrested and committed to jail on a warrant sworn out by Harrington; while in jail, Harrington visited witness and said, "I have nothing to do with your quarrels with Whitely or Nettleship, but will show you a way out of this. Riddle will call and see you tomorrow."

This ended the direct examination of Hayes.

The safe burglary trial was resumed Saturday by the continuation of the cross-examination of Hays by Mr. Davidge, counsel for defendant. Hays says he never engaged in any illegal or disreputable business until he went to Washington for the Secret Service Division. Several extracts from report of Congress Committee were read, and the witness was asked if he did not swear to such things. Hays said he did not; that there were several mistakes in that report as to dates; witness had studied that book very thoroughly.

Davidge—Well, Mr. Hayes, you must behave yourself, or you will be made to do it or the Court will take hold of you.

Judge Humphreys—Well, Mr. Davidge, witness has a right to protect himself.

Davidge—Not by impudence, your honor.

Judge Humphreys—I can't tell how far impudence may be retorted.

Davidge—Well, I am not aware that I merit that remark.

Judge Humphreys—Now sit down, Mr. Davidge, or you will be made to do so.

Davidge—Very well, sir.

It is announced that Mr. Blodgett, chief of the customs division of the Treasury Department, has prepared the regulations governing the foreign importations of free goods to the Centennial Exposition, which have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The customs revenue officials will keep a record of all goods brought for exhibition, so that the official record will be a complete list of all foreign contributions. No such record has ever been kept by any government at their international expositions.

Several cases of steamboat racing have been reported to the Treasury Department, which upon investigation have been found, though reprehensible, not contrary to the law of Congress. It appears that steamboat racing is not illegal unless the pressure of steam is greater than that prescribed by the inspector's certificate. All complaints of this character made to the Treasury Department, therefore, should be accompanied by evidence that the pressure of steam was greater than allowed by him, otherwise the government cannot take action upon such complaints.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the month ending Saturday were $9,204,871, and for the fiscal year $35,683,498.

The public debt statement issued from the Treasury Department on Monday, shows that the decrease of the debt during the past month was $681,434. The currency balance on hand is $16,890,770; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,525,000; coin, $90,090,241, including coin certificates to the amount of $22,070,400; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE EAST.

At Pittsburgh, Oct. 26, pursuant to a call signed by the majority of the business firms in the city, a citizens' meeting to give expression to their views in reference to protective tariff, the Ohio River improvement, commercial interests and other leading questions involved in the impending political campaign, was held. The meeting was largely attended by both political parties. Considerable confusion and excitement prevailed, both parties insisting on speaking and offering resolutions at the same time. The meeting finally broke up amidst great confusion.

At New York, Oct. 26, the Republicans held an immense mass meeting to ratify the State ticket. Hon. William Orton presided. Gov. Dix made a speech, and in answer to a question, stated distinctly he was opposed to a third term.

In the case of Shanks, editor of the Tribune, wherein an appeal had been taken from the decision of Judge Fancher, discharging Shanks from the custody of the Sheriff of Kings county, the Supreme Court has given an opinion ordering that Shanks be remitted to the custody of the Sheriff. The case originated in the refusal of Shanks to give to the Grand Jury of Brooklyn the name of the author of certain alleged libelous articles in the Tribune, upon which information the person claiming to be libeled proposed to base his action of law.

In the Jay Cooke case before the U. S. Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, Judges Strong and McKean have reversed the order of the District Court appointing a meeting of creditors under the 27th section of the Bankrupt act.

Chief Justice Nelson has denied the motion made by the counsel for Henry Ward Beecher, to compel Theodore Tilton to furnish a bill of particulars specifying the time and place when the alleged improper intimacies took place between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton.

At Washington, those who have the best opportunity of knowing, say that the President's letter published on Saturpay, addressed to the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, although referring to the second term, expresses his views as to the third term. Permission to publish this letter was considered the only means compatible with his sense of propriety of making known the position he now occupies.

THE WEST

Information received from Southwestern Nebraska shows that thousands of people are in a starving condition. One informant saw many who for weeks had nothing to eat but baked squash, pumpkin and salt; some who had lived on baked flour and water, one meal a day for weeks. Thousands of people in this State will need aid sufficient to keep them from starvation and being frozen to death this winter. Hundreds of people are naked and on the verge of starvation and without means to leave the State.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. T. of West Virginia, convened at Wheeling on the 27th, P. G. F. Sturt presiding. A grand parade was participated in by a number of lodges from Ohio. Fully 1,500 were in the procession.

At St. Louis, Oct. 28, the Seventh Annual Convention of the Railroad Conductors' Life Insurance Association met at the Temple, S. W. Seymour, the President, in the Chair. An address was read by W. S. Sears, of Adrian, Michigan, after which the annual report of the President, which contained many practical suggestions and much good advice to the Association, was read. The Secretary's report shows the number of certificates issued since the organization of the Association in 1868 to be 5,868, of which number 1,601 have been forfeited, 1,370 surrendered, 148 conductors died, 70 have been killed, and 35 disabled. During the year ending August 31, 1874 34 conductors have died, 10 killed and one disabled. The cash receipts during the year and the balance from last year amounts to $128,161; expenses, $116,660; premiums paid, $118,220; total premiums since the organization, $725,207; average amount of premiums since the organization, $2,180. The Association has now about 7,100 members.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Among the passengers just arrived from Honolulu is Hon. Elisha H. Allen, Chancellor of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Judge Allen is accredited the special Envoy to Washington, entrusted with the power to negotiate a reciprocity treaty between Hawaii and the United States. Hon. Harry Carter, a prominent citizen of that country, is also associated with the mission. It is known that the King will arrive at this port by the Benecia. He, together with the Ambassadors, will spend some time in Washington, and will probably be there at the opening of the next term of Congress.

The grading of the first 20 miles of the Utah Western Railroad is nearly finished. The iron for it is now on the way, and track laying will commence immediately on its arrival.

A Cincinnati dispatch dated the 29th, says: The Committee appointed yesterday reported plans to-day to the Chamber of Commerce for rendering aid to Nebraska, recommending the appointment of a man in the Chamber to receive contributions, also that pastors be requested to take collections for that purpose, and that the people of neighboring towns desiring to contribute can do so; it also recommends that an office to receive and store old clothing contributed be established, and that a Committee to solicit donations and correspond with General Ord be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. The report was adopted.

Schofield with his column has captured on Elk Creek, Indian Territory, 58 warriors and 2,000 ponies. This party is of the worst character. Captain Carpenter with his column is in hot pursuit of a large party of Kiowas who are trying to get to Fort Sill to surrender before he can overtake them.

At St. Louis, October 30th, the Conductor's Convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. W. Seymour; First Vice-President, M. S. Joy; Second Vice-President, John C. Blood; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph Culbertson; Executive Committee, John W. Moore, R. J. Stively, and John Dakin. The next Convention will be held in New York at the call of the President. After the passage of the usual resolutions, the Convention adjourned. About 100 of the members will start tomorrow on the excursion to Denver, Colorado. The Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads have tendered a train of cars for that purpose. The General Freight Agents spent a a day in drive around town visiting the suburbs.

THE SOUTH.

At Augusta, Ga., Oct. 26, Hon. B. H. Hill addressed an immense audience. He opposed the course of the Administration in Louisiana, and called upon the people everywhere to set their seal of condemnation upon it. The speech was enthusiastically received, and a series of resolutions endorsing its sentiments unanimously passed.

Thomas H. Scanlon has been appointed Postmaster at Houston, Texas, vice J. E. Whittlesey, suspended under the tenure of office act. C. B. Sabin has been appointed Postmaster at Galveston, Texas, vice A. B. Hall suspended. Postmaster General Jewell says these two suspended postmasters are the only officers in Texas under his department against whom public opinion seems to revolt, and that no other changes are now contemplated by him in that State.

At New Iberia, 500 real estate owners of the parish of St. Martin have just arrived to offer themselves as bondsmen for the seven St. Martinsville prisoners, Dorcourt Dugas and F. Garabenio, of that parish.

The arrests made by the Deputy Marshal at St. Martin Paris are P. V. Huval, E. Duris, Charles Hebert, Edgar Hebert, Z. T. Tournet, Dorcient Dugas, Bertrand and Nicholas Gaberines. At the examination held before Commissioner Riddle, Edgar Hebert was discharged, and Huval and Charles Hebert were put under bonds $6,000 each. The others who were arrested waived examination and were put under bonds $6,000 each. The Marshal with a squad of cavalry, arrested S. Gay and Agricel Grevemberg, of Iberia Parish, Friday. When the property holders of St. Martin's, numbering about 500, marched into town with the attorneys with the prisoners to offer themselves as bondsmen, representing property worth $250,000, the U. S. Commissioner refused to accept them. Finally about ten succeed in providing certificates from tax collectors and recorders and presented them which Riddle accepted. Bonds were then signed and orders given to release the prisoner. The citizens of this place and St. Martin are very indignant at the arbitrary conduct of Riddle in the matter. The property-holders returned home rejoicing at the liberation of their friends. No new arrests were made, but everybody feels uneasy, not knowing who will be the next victim.

At New York, Oct. 30th, U. S. Marshal Packard received a dispatch dated Camp Morell, Oct. 22d, via Shreveport, Oct. 30, from his deputy, reporting the arrest of five persons charged with complicity in the outrages a week ago.

At New Orleans, October 31, the Firemen's Charitable Association resolved to discontinue business unless the city pays them by the 15th of November. They control the fire department. The city owes them $100,000.

There was a disturbance on Saturday between two factions of colored men at a political meeting in Yorktown, Tenn. Several shots were fired, and twelve men wounded.

A New Orleans dispatch says: A general order issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, contains the following relative to the disposition of troops on election day:

"The troops are in this city to preserve peace and order, and prevent conflict between armed bodies of men, and for no other purpose. They will continue to abstain from all political discussions and any interference with the election. All officers and men are required to remain in their quarters during the day of the election, unless called out to prevent conflict between armed bodies or by orders from superior military authority."

The Louisville Courier-Journal has recently reviewed the trade in leaf tobacco for the past year, showing Louisville to be the largest market for that product in the world. The sales during the past 12 months are in the aggregate 69,970 hogsheads, against 53,057 for the 12 months previous, the total amount of sales being $7,677,710. This shows greatly enlarged aggregates in all particulars, and proportionately important gains in value of the staple.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

It is said that British subjects living in the Zooloo Archipelego have memorialized the home government, complaining of grievances at the hands of the Spanish, who have assumed sovereignty over these islands. Her Majesty's Government will dispatch a man-of-war to inquire into this matter.

The Leamington Committee of the Agricultural Laborer's Union received a deputation from Mississippi, and listened to their proposals for emigration on a large scale to that State. The Committee resolved to send Union delegates to visit Mississippi and report on the prospects, and make an appropriation to meet the expenses of an inquiry.

Marshal Bazaine has arrived in the London.

James Stephens, formerly Head Centre of Fenians in the United States, has written a letter declining a national subscription for his benefit.

Cardinal Cullen and the entire Catholic Episcopate have issued pastoral letters denouncing the late address of Professor Tyndall at Belfast, before the British Association, as a revival of paganism.

France.

At a banquet at Bordeaux, De Cazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke as follows: "President McMahon has entrusted me particularly to watch the maintenance of peace with other Governments, and I shall not fail. Peace, however, must rest upon a basis compatible with our interests and dignity. In respect to International treaties, I claim they have been strictly observed in the past, and I shall faithfully execute them in the future." The Duke foreshadowed a speedy conclusion of a treaty with the United States, insuring a more liberal treatment of the commercial interests of the two countries, and said the Government had similar objects in view in regard to the South American Governments.

The people of Paris will soon present Queen Victoria an illuminated address, thanking England for a manifestation of sympathy at the conclusion of the siege.

At Paris, Oct. 27, the Government issued a note to allay disquieting rumors current on the Bourse and elsewhere in connection with the Spanish memorandum. The note says the memorandum refers more to past than present matters and that the attitude of none of the great owers justifies the alarm felt by Spain, and which served as a pretext for sending the memorandum.

The second election for members of the Assembly in Pas de Calais, was held on the 31st ult. The returns, nearly complete, give Delisse Egrande, Bonapartist, 77,000, Nutes and M. Brasmer Republicans, 67,000.

Henri Rochefort has established a publishing office of the Lanterne in Berne, Switzerland.

Spain.

The London Times dispatches anticipate an attack on the Drun by the Carlists this week. Don Carlos is expected to direct operations in person and troops and artillery are concentrating around his headquarters.

Advices from Santander report that a Spanish gunboat fired a volley of musketry at a French merchant vessel. Others sent a party with boats to overhaul her.

The Carlist officer Lozano is to be tried by Court Martial. It is stated that Don Alphonso has ordered the destruction of trains and the shooting of Railway officials. Admiral Topete's condition is improving.

The Journal de Paris says hitherto the Nieves affair has been exclusively discussed between the Spanis Vice Consul and the local French authorities. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has addressed no request to the foreign office. He either intends to pursue the matter no farther or is waiting for the return of Duke De Cazes to Paris.

The government has acceded to Gen. Lazerne's demand for reinforcements to the army of the North. He has therefore returned to Logrono, and will resume command of that army.

It is reported that Don Alfonso and his wife have returned to France.

It is asserted that several leading Carlists waited on Don Carlos at Tolosa, and represented to him that it is useless to continue the war. The Iberia has intelligence that Don Carlos intends to hold an important conference on French territory, and expresses the hope that the French authorities will prevent it. The detachments under General Estaban, stationed at Granoller's, mutinied last week. The Captain General of Barcelona, sent a strong force to restore order, and several mutineers were shot. The Cantonalists are accused of tampering with the army. General Despujol has defeated the Carlists under Cuela, near Maestrazzo. The Insurgents lost 120 in the fight.

Germany.

Another body of Carlists, numbering 108 and belonging to Poseano's band, have offered to surrender if amnesty be granted.

The Le Nord discredits a reported agreement of France to support Russia in her policy in the East, and positively contradicts the recent reports that Germany was about to send a note to France endorsing the Spanish complaints with reference to the Carlists. The Le Nord strengthens the contradiction of the statement that the German Foreign Minister is far from approving the tone of Spain's last commission to France.

Emperor William has written a reply to the Pope's last letter, protesting against the prosecution of Germany. The Emperor says Germany has done all in her power to live at peace with the Church of Rome.

Von Arnim, has been released, and was merely required to guarantee his absence should not cause delay in the proceedings in case. He is not bound to remain in Germany.

The Standard says the examination of the archives of the German Legation at Paris has failed to lead to a discovery of any weighty evidence against Count Von Arnim.

The Duchess of Branza writes to Germania denying the truth of the report that her daughter, Donna Blanca, instigated the atrocities committed by the Carlists in Spain.

The National Zeitung contradicts the report of the reopening of negotiations between Germany and America in connection with a treaty for the protection of emigrants, and says that the question had not been discussed for some time. The Zeitung says the German Government has at present no reason to endeavor to come to any arrangement of the matter.

The session of Reichstadt was opened on the 29th by the Emperor William in person. A speech from the throne enumerates comprehensive measures to bring about uniformity in judicial procedure. The entertainment of this end the Emperor says will confer on the fatherland a boon long enjoyed by other countries. Steps also have been taken to secure kindred uniformity of civil rights. It is true, years will elapse before these reforms can be accomplished, but the Emperor rejoices to be able to express the conviction that the hopes of the government and country will be realized in not a too distant future. Legislation in regard to the military system will be completed.

The general rise in prices renders the sums of money heretofore granted insufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the army, and provide for improved equipments demanded by the advance of military service. The budget of 1875 will show a necessary increase of contributions for this and other branches of the Administration. The allied Governments agree that the existing powers relative to the circulation of paper currency are only limitable by the demands of public interests in conjunction with the maintenance of a metallic currency.

About 200 Deputies were in their seats at the opening of the Reichstadt Thursday. Bancroft Davis, the Minister of the United States, occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery. Prince Bismarck presented the Emperor's speech. The passage relating to the Alsace and Lorraine, and the final paragraphs were applauded with special enthusiasm. Reichstadt will choose a President on Saturday.

The trial proper of Count Von Arnim will begin within two weeks.

The Emperor and Empress have sent a personal letter of condolence to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Breston who was badly hurt by being thrown from his carriage.

The Post says the published correspondence between Herr Von Bulow and Count Von Arnim contains many inaccuracies, especially that part of the letter attributed to Von Arnim, which refers to an alleged conspiracy with the near relatives of the Emperor. The Prussian authorities are investigating the circumstances of the publication of this correspondence.

Reichstag was organized Saturday by electing Forkenbeck President, and Stauffenburg and Harmel Vice Presidents.

Herr Hauser has been examined at Vienna. He refused to discover the source of his revelations in the Von Arnim case.

Italy.

The Opinione, commenting on the report that Garibaldi is in straightened circumstances and has accepted assistance from America, urges the Italian Government to make another attempt to induce him to accept a pension.

A meeting of the directors of several Italian newspapers was held on the 28th to devise means for the relief of Garabaldi. It was proposed to raise $10,000 and present him with it as a national offering.

Private dispatches from Rome, Italy, announce the death of the sculptor Wm. H. Rinehart.

The municipality of Naples propose to tender to General Garibaldi an annuity of $6,000.

Russia.

An Abbess is on trial in Moscow to the amount of $400,000. The case causes a profound sensation in Russia.

Turkey.

The Austrian Government has informed the Porte of its intention to conclude commercial arrangements with his Principalities, and has intimated that it considers the discussion of the subject as closed.

Turkey is endeavoring to receive a stipulation that the Principalities shall obtain the Porte's sanction before concluding any arrangements.

Germany and Russia have informed the Porte that they have the same views as Austria, but do not say whether they intend to follow her example or not.

Le Nord, the organ of the Russian Government, says the Montenegro massacres cannot be overlooked. Turkey must mete out speedy justice to the perpetrators and make reparation for their crimes. The great powers have advised the Porte to take this course.

A dispatch from Cattaro says the Porte has refused the request of the Montenegros, that foreign powers be permitted to participate in the investigation in the late outrages.

The Daily News says Russia and Germany have also notified the Porte that they intend to make commercial conventions with the Danubian principalities.

The Turkish Commissioner at Padgoritza, in Albania, has ordered the arrest of a number of persons implicated in the murder at Montenegro.

Reinforcements have been sent to the Turkish forces in Albania.

The Prince of Montenegro a few days ago, sent a telegraph dispatch to the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople as the senior member of the diplomatic body there, pointing out the disability of an investigation into the recent conflict between the Christians and Turks, as a matter of international interest. The Ambassador replied that the Grand Vizier had promised that justice should be done, and the diplomatic body would confine itself at present to watching the course of events.

The London *Times* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that difficulties in the way of foreign powers which seek to make a commercial treaty with Roumania independently of the Porto, continues.

India.

The Times of India announces that Colonel Mobray Thompson, defender of Cawnpore, fails to identify the person who claim to be Nana Sahib, though there is certainly a likeness. The prisoner declares that he was drunk at the time he falsely confessed that he was Nana Sahib. He states that he was arrested by mistake in 1864, and was subsequently released, and claims that he has relatives who will recognize him

China.

A dispatch from Hong Kong says the latest advices from Pekin and Yeddo are of a pacific nature. The general belief is that war will be avoided. The Japanese Government has intimated that Chinese residents in Japan will not be molested if war is declared.

Syria.

A dispatch to the London Times says the Governor of Syria has been ordered to suppress all Protestant schools in his province.

Fiji Islands.

The Foreign Office is advised that Sir Hercules Robinson has established a Provisional Government in the Fiji Islands. The annual revenue from the Islands is estimated at $125,000.

Sir Hercules Robson, in a dispatch from the Fiji Islands, reports to the Home Government that he has imposed taxes, established a tariff, based on that of the New South Rates, and framed a code of laws. He retains the Government in his own hands until further orders. The King has sent a message confiding the interests of his people to the justice and clemency of Queen Victoria.

The Argentine Republic.

A Montivedo telegram says the Argentine insurgents have cut the Laplata telegraph cable.

Advices from Buenos Ayres by way of Montevideo, Oct. 25th, report that the Argentine Bank was about to reopen its doors for business.

The Chilian Minister has demanded his passports.

Advices by mail from Buenos Ayres state that the Congress of the Argentine Confederation has passed a resolution that declared the Republic in a state of seige, and voted necessary money to enable the Government to crush the insurrection. Many officials suspected of sympathizing with the rebels have been removed, and trustworthy men appointed. The newspapers Naicone, Pampha, Parenso, and Libertad have ceased, and their editors fled the city. Gen. Mitre sent to the Government from Montevideo his resignation as Brigadier. A special sealed letter intimating that he would be arrested was returned. Mitre could not be found. The President of the Argentine Republic says he can muster at once and arm 20,000 men.

Sandwich Islands.

A steamer brings Honolulu dates to October 17. The Kingdom was quiet. John P. Greppina, one of the leaders in the recent riotous demonstrations in favor of Queen Emma, was convicted of treason and sentenced to be hung the first Friday in March next. The King was considering the question of an entire reconstruction of his Cabinet. An Embassy is about to go to Washington to negotiate a reciprocity treaty.

Nova Scotia.

Sadler, the champion boatman of England, will row George Brown on terms proposed by Sadler, in two months from the signing of an agreement.

Manitoba.

A Fort Garry special to the St. Paul Press gives the conclusion of the Lepine trial. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for mercy.

BISMARCK.

Trial of His Assassin—Testimony of Witnesses—The Prisoner Denies Many Allegations.

The Trial of Kullman for the attempted assassination of Bismarck, began on the 29th at Wurseburg. The prisoner admitted his guilt.

The Public Prosecutor said that, notwithstanding the prisoner's admission of guilt, it was necessary that full evidence be submitted to the Court. Kullman, in reply to interrogatories, stated that he joined a Catholic Society, and that Bismarck was the worst and maddest enemy of the Church. The prisoner avowed himself an Ultramontane and admitted he had uttered threatening expressions, such as, "before I die another must fall," &c. He said he first thought of killing Bismarck last Easter. He went to Berlin for that purpose, but was unable to find Bismarck's residence until he learned from the newspapers that the Prince had gone into the country. He then repaired to Saugerhausen in order to be near at hand, as Bismarck had not definitely decided what watering place to visit. He loaded a pistol with powder, wadding and two bullets. He only ascertained where Bismarck resided from a stranger on Sunday afternoon. The police officer Kowerts was sworn, and testified that at the time of the attempt on Bismarck's life, he notified the priest, Hauthalter, who stood near the Prince's carriage, that one of the horses had brushed against him during the stoppage. Kullman hurried to the carriage and fired. The officer further testified that at his first examination Kullman said, "You think, of course, that I belong to the Catholic agitation. I certainly belong to a Catholic Society, but have not been sent hither." On being told the consequences of his crime, he replied, "I am cared for." The witness understood this to mean that some accomplices before the act would provide for his maintenance if he escaped capture. The prisoner disputed this conclusion. He also denied the truth of Kowart's assertion, that his demeanor was frivolous. He declared it was most cool and deliberate. This caused a sensation in the court room.

Dr. Diruff deposed as to the nature of the injuries received by Bismarck and the illness resulting from them. The depositions of several physicians were read, showing that the Prince still suffered from nervous weakness and that he is soon fatigued, even by the exertion of writing.

The interrogation of the prisoner was resumed. He said his respect for religion would have prevented him from making an attempt on Sunday, even if the opportunity offered, but he had frequented the vicinity of the house much and feared Bismarck would again escape him as he did at Berlin. The prisoner described circumstantially what had occurred at the time of the firing, in terms identical with those of the indictment. He explained that he fired at his head because he thought it possible Bismarck wore a shirt of mail. After firing a shot, he ran in front of the carriage across the road, where he remained a moment, when the coachman struck him with his whip. He intended to fly, but was quickly seized. He learned that Bismarck was only wounded while he was on his way to prison. He thought he had aimed well, but his victim must have moved at the time. He had a second percussion cap in his hand to use if the first missed fire; was fully conscious of the gravity of his crime and of its consequences, but had made the attempt because he had regarded Bismarck as the originator of the present religious conflict, even though he might not have believed that the conflict would cease at his death. Now that he had thought more of the matter, he saw plainly he had committed a great crime.

The policeman who guarded Kullman while in jail swore that the prisoner told him he was sorry he had not taken better aim, and that, perhaps he would have succeeded had he loaded with another bullet. On being asked how he recognized such a crime with his religious professions, Kullman replied: "It serves the cause; are not our Bishops imprisoned?" The accused denied having so spoken, but the witness was positive those were his words. Another policeman swore the witness had said: "Even if I did not attain the object, there remains enough persons set on to prosecute it and they will succeed. Death is a matter of indifference to me; better die than allow religion to go to ruin." Kullman interrupting said he did not recollect these expressions. Could only have said "Many others may shoot at Bismarck," but not that they were "set on to do it." Witness resuming declared that Kullman further said Bismarck would be shot within ten years. Various acquaintances of Kullman gave evidence as to his quarrelsome behavior and his indignation at the anti-Catholic laws. Other witnesses deposed to numerous threats by the prisoner against Bismarck. District Judge Debon deposed that he held the first examination of the prisoner in the presence of Prince Bismarck. Before the commencement of the actual examination, the Prince asked Kullman why he sought to kill him. "Kullman replied, "On account of the May laws." Bismarck said, "It's not fair for fellow-citizens to shoot at one another." Kullman gave no reply to the question from Prince Bismarck whether he had never been taught his duties towards the constituted authorities. Kullman then without the least emotion, calmly and indifferently recounted the manner in which he had matured his plan, obtained his pistol and followed his intended victim from Berlin to Kissingen. The police doctor testified that in his opinion the prisoner was perfectly responsible for his actions. Medical Counsellor Vogt, testified to holding a similar opinion to that of the last witness, stating, however, that Kullman had a violent disposition, and that his youth, his fanatical ideas and inherited proneness to sudden passion, should be taken in mitigation of his offense.

At Berlin, Oct. 30, the trial of Kullman was resumed. After the testimony as to the mental condition of the prisoner, the President of the Court summed up medical testimony to the effect that at the time of the attempted assassination as well as at present, Kullman was accountable for his acts to but a limited degree. Kullman was found guilty as charged and sentenced to imprisonment for 14 years in the House of Corrections, 10 years suspension of his civil rights, and police surveillance.

THIRD TERM.

A Letter from President Grant.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes a letter from President Grant, by his permission. The following is the explanation of the above paper, and the letter of the President:

In 1872, when it was found that Grant would be renominated, the report was circulated that in view of many groundless reports as to his seeking the nomination, he would decline to be a candidate. So very positive were these reports upon this point that in May, 1872, we wrote him a private letter on the subject, to which a reply was received, which we are now permitted to print. This has nothing to do directly with the third term, but it shows how Grant felt with reference to the first and second terms, and will serve to disabuse the minds of those, if any there be, who honestly believe that the President is capable of seeking for a nomination in 1876.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 10th inst., saying that the managers of the *Gazette* had decided to come out squarely for my nomination at Philadelphia June 5th, proximo, when they were met by the report that I would either decline being a candidate before the Convention, or would decline after nomination, was received last night, after leaving my office for the day. I caused a dispatch to be sent to you to the effect that the report was without any authority whatever. I am not in the habit of writing letters on political subjects, and especially have I never written a letter calculated to influence a Convention as to who should be candidates before it, or selected by it; but your letter is of such a nature as to demand an answer, more particularly as you say you will treat my response as strictly confidential. Now, I will say that I never proclaimed myself a candidate either before the Convention which meets in Philadelphia this year, nor the Convention which was held in Chicago four years ago. I have never written a line nor done an act, nor, I can say with truth, entertained a thought calculated to produce action by the Republican party in favor of my promotion over that of any other man in it who might be their choice. I do now, as I did four years ago, sincerely believe that the interests of the whole country demand the success of the Republican party. If deemed advisable, I am willing to make any sacrifice in giving up a high position so highly prized by me, one created for me by an appreciative public, for which act I can never thank them sufficiently. Now, if I can be of service to the party that chose me then, I shall render that service conscientiously and to the best of my ability, and the personal sacrifice made four years ago cannot be made now.

With great respect your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

The Salt Lake Libel Suit.

The Grand Jury has adjourned for three weeks, but the Commissioner from that body will in the meantime examine the city prisons and investigate the city, county and Territorial accounts in regard to the article which appeared in the Salt Lake Herald, October 18th, in connection with an article copied from the Virginia Independent, charging Judge McKean with appropriating the Silver Shield and other mines. The Grand Jury made a report that they had examined into the matters referred to in the special charge in the allegations in the Herald of the 18th inst., and find that the allegations so made are so utterly groundless that the evidence adduced before the Grand Jury on this special matter was uniformly indicative of the honesty, integrity and impartiality of the Chief Justice. That while they condemn the attack on the Chief Justice, yet the freedom of the press is so essential to the general welfare of the community, they deem it advisable at this time not to indict the editors of that paper.

The Nebraska Sufferers.

The officers and branch societies of the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society, in behalf of the grasshopper sufferers are receiving contributions to meet immediate demands. It is proposed to send a car load per week of provisions and clothing to each of the six principal stations in western counties where crops were destroyed. Nine cars of supplies have already been forwarded. Precautions are taken to see that they get only to the needy, and that in a fair proportion, and obtain such facts as will prevent extravagant rumors going abroad. General Jas. S. Brisbin is traveling and soliciting for the society. The Executive Committee in Omaha and the authorized officers of branch associations, where such are formed, are alone authorized to receive contributions. There is already much want and suffering.

Bernard McQuade has offered to match two residents of New York State against any two men in Europe in a base-ball match for any amount from $1,000 upward and the championship of the world.

Among the measures to be submitted to the German Parliament is a proposition to introduce a general Imperial income tax, to be combined with the customs and excise duties, instead of the present system of contribution by the different States.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Cotton is quiet; 14⅝c for middling uplands. Flour is quiet and prices are generally unchanged; receipts 27,000 bbls; sales 12,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer and there is a little better export demand; receipts 125,000 bu; sales 82,000 bu; 103½c for No 2 Chicago; 105@110c for No 2 Milwaukee; 110@117c for No 1 spring; 119@120c for No. 2 winter red western. Rye quiet. Corn firm; receipts 50,000 bush; sales 52,000 bush; 92c for western mixed; 90c for western do in store. Barley is decidedly firmer. Oats firm and fairly active; receipts 73,000 bush; sales 48,000 bu; 55@60½c for mixed western; 64@66c for white do. Pork is quiet; $19 80 for new mess. Cut Meats are quiet. Beef—nominal for western. Lard firm at 14½c for steam. Whiskey 99½c. Sugar quiet. Petroleum—crude 5½c; and 11c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 3d.—Flour—The market has been fairly active and prices are about unchanged. We quote: Fine, $3 50; Extra, $4 00@5 00; Double Extra and Fancy, $5 50@6 5[illegible]; Rye, $5 00@5 25; Buckwheat, $6 50@7 00. Wheat—The market has been moderately active, and prices have been slightly better, with Amber spot and seller November going at 105½c. No. 2 Amber has been inanimate at 101c. Extra White Michigan was dull at 117c. No. 1 White Michigan heavy at 112½c. No. 2 White Wabash was obtained at 116½c, No. 3 going at 111½c. No. 1 Red Wabash has been in good demand and sold at 110c. No. 2 Red Wabash found buyers at 103½c, November going at 103c, and seller December at 105c. No. 3 Red was quiet at 98c. One lot of Rejected changed hands at 90c. Amber Illinois was disposed of at 115c for No 1 and 108c for No. 2. Corn—The market has been quite lively this week, and there was a slight advance in prices with spot High-mixed Corn going at 76c. New was obtained at 67c, seller November going at 66½c, and seller December at 66c. Low mixed Corn was on the market and sold at 64½c for new. New No Grade Corn was dull at 60½c. White Corn was disposed of at 77c, Michigan Corn brought 72c for old, and 57c for new. New Damaged Corn sold in small quantities at 56c. Oats—the market for Oats has been very dull, and prices were lower, with No 1 held at 49½c. No 2 went at 48½c. White Oats marketed at 50½c. Michigan Oats were without inquiry being held at 49c. Mill Feed has been very dull. We quote Bran at $18 50@19 00 per ton; shorts at $19 00; fine middlings $27@3[illegible]. Corn meal a shade lower at $23 00. Chop Feed $25 00. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and and $21 50 for heavy mess per barrel. Hams—sales at 16c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 14½c for prime in bbls and 15c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—8c for beef and 7c for mutton per lb. Butter—30@33c for fresh roll, 28c for fresh in kegs and 22@25c for common ℔ lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, at 80c; Early Rose, at 68c, and 50c for common and mixed per bu; Long Pinkeyes, 50c; Mercers and Carters, 55c. Eggs, 20c for fresh in barrels and 22c in crates, per dozen. Beans, 160c for large white; 165@170c for small white; 180@185c for Navy white, per bu. Peas, 150c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 12½@13c; dressed chickens, 10½@11c per lb; ducks, 10c; geese, dressed, 9c per lb; quail, 150@175c per doz.; partridge, $2 20@$2 50 per doz.; ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; prairie chickens, $3 00@3 50 per dozen. Whisky unchanged at 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15; Cull Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6.5[illegible]; Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $20@23; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@26; Ash lumber, $23; Butternut, $30@$35; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, October 31.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club, 111c. Corn lower at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 2—9:30 A. M.—Wheat—No. 1, 98½c; No. 2, 85½c cash; 85c seller November; 84c seller December. Receipts, 110,000 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Wheat dull at 97c for No 2 Milwaukee Club. Corn quiet; sales 10,000 bu No 2 mixed western at 82c; 2,500 bu sample at 81½c. Oats dull; sales 2,400 bu at 55c. Freights unchanged.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat steady and firm; extra 117½c; No 1 white, 114c; No. 2 110c bid; No 1 amber 106c. Corn quiet; No 1 mixed old at 81c. Oats firm; No 1 mixed 50. Barley nominal.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; new 60c. Oats quiet at 53@56c. Cotton dull at 14c. Whiskey steady at 95c. Lard—nothing doing. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 7¾, 7¾, 10, and 10½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, October 31.—Wheat steady No 1; red 110c; No 2 do 104c. Corn—new in request; old shelled, high-mixed, 77c in store; new shelled, 65c; new ears on track, 60c. Oats steady, unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white in car lots, 9½c; Ohio State test to 150 deg., 11½c; in a small way, 1@2c higher. Receipts of wheat, 1400 bu; corn, 5400 bu; oats 1300 bu.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Wheat firm and higher at 84½c cash or November; 85½c seller December. Corn firmer at 70½c cash; 70½ seller November; 67c seller the year. Oats steady at 46½c cash; 45½c seller the year. Barley firmer at 110½c cash; 110c seller November. Pork firm at $17 50 cash for new; $16 50 seller the year. Lard firm at $11 35 seller the year. Whiskey firm at 96½@97c. Hogs dull and easier at $5 40@6 20; receipts 20,000 head.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 3 fall, 93½@94½c; No 2 do 105½@106c. Corn firm at 7[illegible]c on track. Oats quiet at [illegible]0c. Barley unchanged. Rye steady at 85@87c. Whisky quiet at 99c. Pork quiet at $20 50. Dry salt meats steady; packed lots 7@7½c, 10½@10½c and 11c. Bacon quiet at 8c, 12½c, 13½ and 14c. Lard unchanged; summer 12c. Hogs firm and higher; bacon, $5 70@5 85; butchers, $6 00@6 50; receipts, 6,770; shipments, 1,310 head.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31—Flour steady for best grades; superfine, $4 00@4 25; Wisconsin family extra, $5 50@$6 00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio extra family, $5 62½; high grades, $6 10@$6 90. Wheat—red, 110c; amber, 125c; white, 128@132c. Rye firm 108. Corn—yellow, 89@90c; mixed western, 88. Oats improving; white, 55@60c; mixed 55@56c. Petroleum nominal; refined, 10½@10¾c; crude, barrels, 8½c; in bulk, 5@5½c. Whiskey firm; 101c. Butter easy; western prime, 32c; choice western rolls, 32@34c. Cheese quiet and firm; Western Reserve fine, 16@16½c; prime western, 11@15½c. Eggs easy; western, 26c.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—Flour dull; Howard street and western superfine, $4 25@4 75; western extra, $4 75@5 50; family, $5 75@$6 75. Wheat dull; No 1 red western, 116c; No 2 do, 114@115c; No 3 do 110@111c; rejected, 108c. Corn quiet; mixed western excited at 81@82c; white western, 84@85c. Oats dull; western mixed, 5[illegible]@57c; white western, 59@60c. Rye dull at 100@105. Hay $17@$20. Provisions—Mess Pork nominally $21@$22. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 8½@8¾c; clear rib sides, 13½c. Bacon—shoulders firm at 8½@8¾c; clear rib sides dull at 12½c. Hams—sugar cured, 14@15c. Lard—refined, 14½@14¾. Butter—western dull; choice to fine tub and roll, 31@33c; fair to good, 28@30c. Coffee firm at 18@20½c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whiskey dull and nominal at 10[illegible]c.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Wool quiet but firm and unchanged. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 55@56c; extra, 54@55c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, 52c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 47@52c; medium, 53@55c; coarse, 48@50c; combing washed, 60@65c; combing unwashed, 42@45c; Canada combing, 60@62c; fine unwashed, 34@35c; coarse and medium unwashed, 40@42c; tub washed, 55@60c; extra and merino pulled, 42@45c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 44@47c.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The demand for Wool was moderate. Sales, 37,000 lbs. During the week there was no decided change in prices. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 25,000 lbs, principally double extra at 54@55c. Michigan fleeces, 49@51c. Wisconsin and other fleeces, 45@52c; combing and delaine fleeces, 50@62c; low unwashed combing 45c. Kentucky combing, 46c; tub washed, 50@56c; scoured, [illegible]; superfine and extra pulled, 44@56c.

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,700 head. The market was dull and prices nearly nominal; fair to extra native steers, $4@5 50; through Texans, $2 [illegible]; shipments, 1,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head. The market was dull and prices lower, packers holding off on account of the warm weather; sales of poor to choice at $5 25@6 40; shipments, 8,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head. The market was dull at $2 50@4 50.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, [illegible] head, all of common and fair grades. Common, $2 25@3 25; medium to fair, $3 75@4 75; shipments, 784 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,791 head. The demand exceeds the supply. The market was active and firm; prices higher; common sold at $5 [illegible]@6 25; good light and medium heavy, $6 35@6 50; good, $6 50@6 75, the latter for extra.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Nov. 2.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,615 head, making the total supply for the week 7,174 head. The market opens with a light run and light demand, with only two or three buyers on hand yet, and very few sold. Best, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; common to fair, $3 75@4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 10,285 head, making the total supply for the week 22,00 head. Philadelphia, [illegible]; Yorkers, $6 00@6 25. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head. Best, [illegible]; medium, [illegible].

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 6,910 head, making the total supply for the week 7,880 head, against 11,050 head the same time last week. The quality was medium, with a few good droves. The demand was fair and the market decidedly better, but not active at an advance from Friday on all grades. Best natives, [illegible]; fair to good do, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible]; Texas and Cherokee, [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head against [illegible] head the same time last week. Demand moderate at [illegible] for sheep and [illegible] for lambs. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 13,850 head, making the total supply for the week 41,550 head against 47,[illegible] head the same time last week. Live hogs firmer at [illegible]. Dressed in demand at [illegible].